

Montana. Dept. of
Agriculture and
Publicity
The Resources
and opportunities
of Montana

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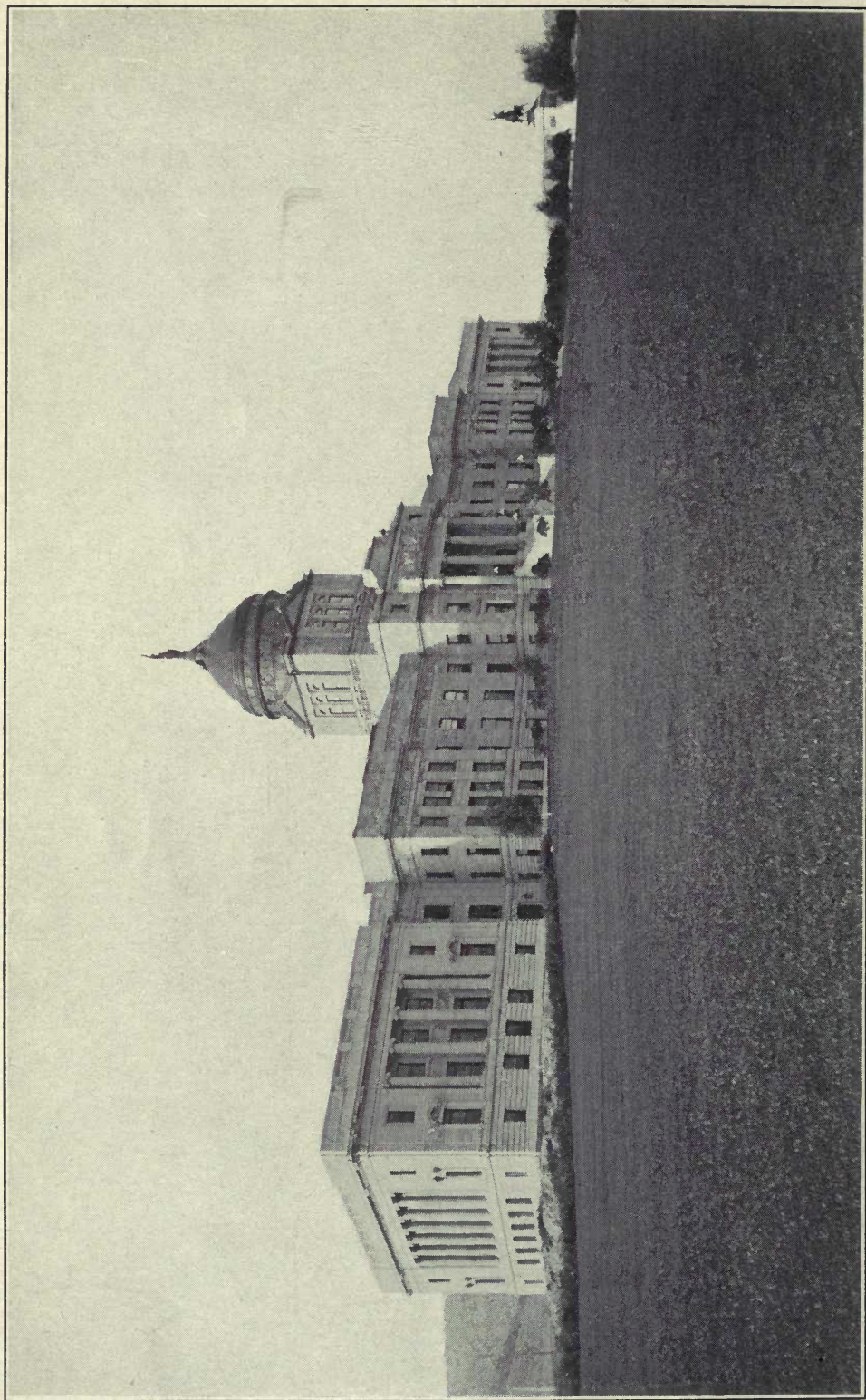
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Montana's Magnificent State Capitol, Built Out of Native Granite and Sandstone at a Cost of \$1,100,000.

The Resources and Opportunities

— OF —

MONTANA

1915 EDITION

Where You Can Find

A Home if You Want it

Prosperity if You Work for it

Rest and Recreation if You Need it

BY THE

Department of Agriculture and Publicity

J. M. KENNEDY,
COMMISSIONER

SETH MAXWELL,
CHIEF CLERK

*This Publication is Issued and Circulated by Authority of
the State of Montana*

HELENA, MONTANA

1915



Independent Publishing Company, State Printers

Foreword

THIS PUBLICATION is issued under authority of the State of Montana, by the State Department of Agriculture and Publicity. This Department represents no private interest. It was established and is maintained by the state government, for the purpose of attracting to Montana desirable settlers for the millions of acres of good agricultural land yet waiting for the plow, and legitimate investors who will assist in the development of the many varied natural resources which need but the strong hand of industry to be transformed into wealth.

Infinite care has been taken to present in these pages only the unvarnished truth, facts and figures that cannot be successfully disputed. The truth is good enough about Montana; the greatest service that can be rendered this State is to tell it.

This is the fourth "Montana Book," and it is a distinct pleasure to realize that these publications have come to be regarded as the standard authority on Montana; that they are in demand in libraries, colleges, schools, newspaper offices and legislative bodies throughout the world; and that they have served to not only correct erroneous impressions regarding this state, but to have attracted to Montana a tide of desirable immigration which is scarcely equalled in the marvelous development history of the northwest.

This department, on behalf of the State of Montana, invites the closest examination into the merits of the claim that in this state farming pays better than in any other state in the Union, that living conditions here are more nearly ideal than can be found elsewhere, that opportunities exist here which cannot be excelled on the continent. Montana invites settlers and investors. It wants high class, energetic and upright men and women who, with reward assured, are not afraid of honest endeavor. It wants to share its manifold resources with those who are willing and able to assist in their development.

No pretense to high literary merit is here made. We simply seek in these pages to present briefly the most useful and salient facts about Montana. In this endeavor we have not hesitated to clothe our statements in the exact language previously employed in the publications of this department.

Because of the inadequacy of the appropriation made by the last legislature for the work of this Department, this year's edition of "Montana" has been reduced to one-third its usual size. In this process, much useful information and many valuable features have necessarily been crowded out. It is hoped, however, that the booklet is sufficiently comprehensive to awaken an interest on the part of the reader which will lead to further inquiry and a more thorough investigation of what Montana offers.

J. M. KENNEDY,
COMMISSIONER.

The State and Its People

Splendidly Virile and Progressive Citizenship Building an Empire out of
the Treasure State



MONTANA, AN EMPIRE in domain and a storehouse of wealth, invites the ambitious and energetic. Third largest of the states of the Union and possessed of more diversified resources than any other commonwealth, it is just now coming into its own and it asks that those who may assist in its development share in its prosperity.

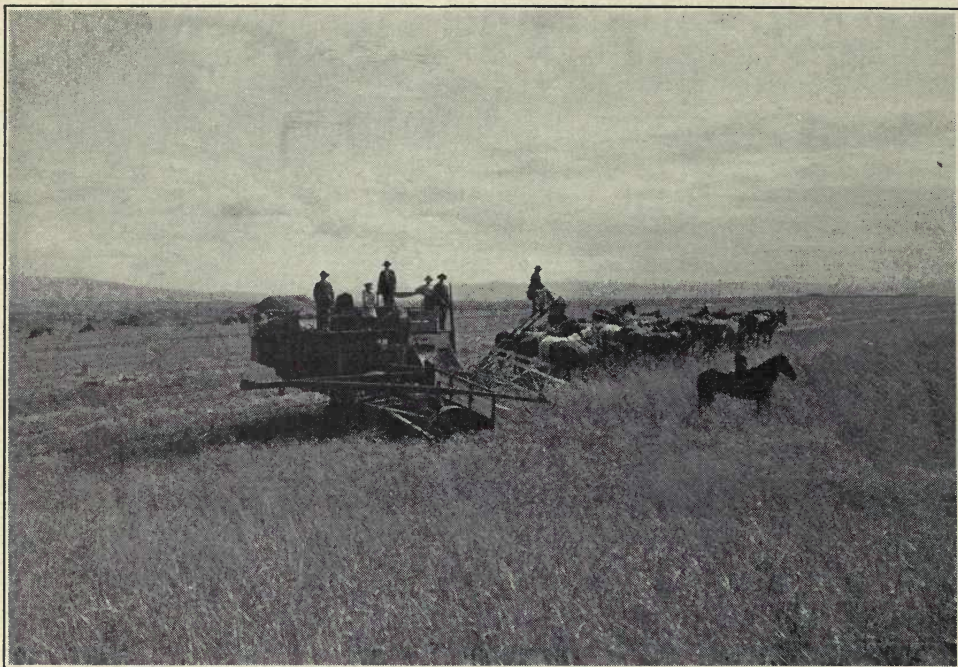
Montana lies between the 104th and the 116th meridians of longitude west of Greenwich and between the 45th and 49th parallels of north latitude. The western boundary follows the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains and is irregular; in the southwest corner the line dips be-

low the 45th parallel and follows the main range of the Rocky Mountains; the northern boundary is along the 49th parallel and the eastern boundary the 104th degree of latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; on the south by Wyoming and Idaho; on the west by Idaho and on the east by North Dakota and South Dakota. The average length from east to west is about 535 miles and the average width from north to south about 275 miles.

It should always be remembered that Montana is big. The vast area of the state must be borne in mind in any consideration of its climate, its resources and its opportunities. It is the third state in size in the Union, only Texas and California being larger; France and Germany are each only about one third larger. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland combined, with their thirty millions of people, have fewer miles of territory; Montana embraces a greater area than all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland added together. These states have a combined population of 19,701,130; Montana, with greater natural resources, has an estimated population of 622,815. There are counties in Montana larger than some of the populous states of the Union.

For many years the greater part of the empire embraced in Montana lay neglected and unknown. The Montana of the olden days was

**Montana
of Imperial
Proportions.**



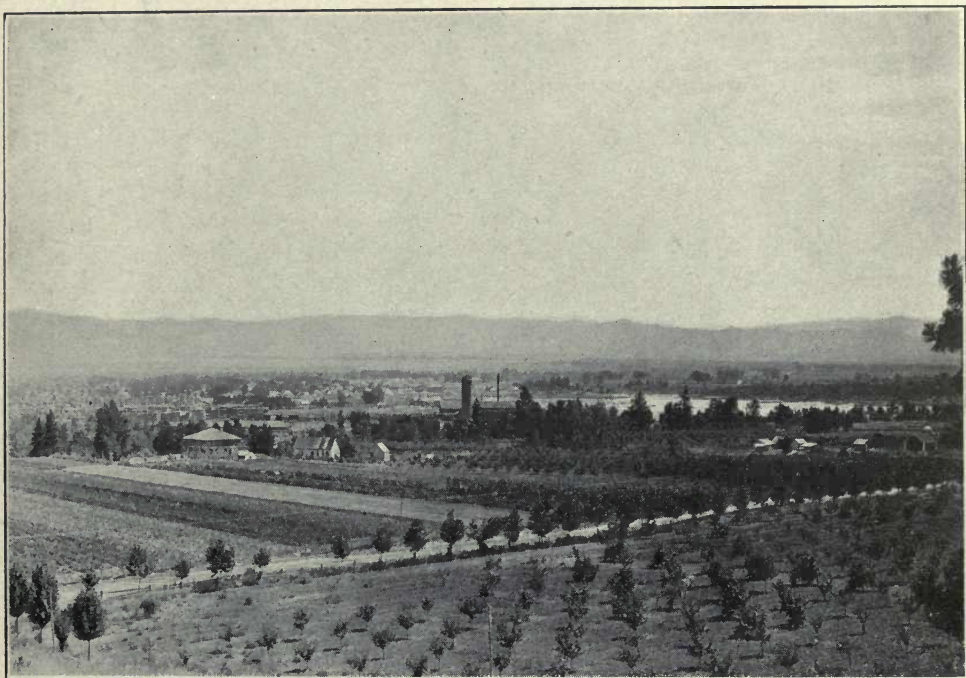
Cutting and Threshing Wheat at One Operation.

the land of gold and silver and copper—and it is yet; later it became the land of beef and mutton—and it is yet; but beyond and away from the mountain ranges which had given the state its first return of wealth and had sheltered its sparse pioneer population, there lay a land of wheat and oats and flax and barley and corn of which the old-timer lived in complacent ignorance.

It is only in recent years that the biggest discovery was made in Montana, the discovery that its soil was fertile and that, with its ideal climatic conditions, the state was destined to be a commonwealth of homes and farms. The result of this discovery has been that the tide of immigration, ever streaming westward, but passing through this state with not a thought of the opportunity ignored, has been turned Montana-ward, and this state is now undergoing the greatest development ever witnessed in even the virile and enthusiastic west.

**Found Wealth
In Montana's
Fertile Soil.**

Montana is today the fastest growing state in the Union. Its school census, its land office figures, its registration lists all serve to indicate that the next federal census will officially reveal a decade of development and settlement which has been unparalleled in the history of the nation. Montana is today forging forward at a rate which is staggering to the imagination. This state is the scene of the last great land rush which is to be witnessed on the American continent—not a rush to the opening



Looking Toward Hamilton in the Famous Bitter Root.

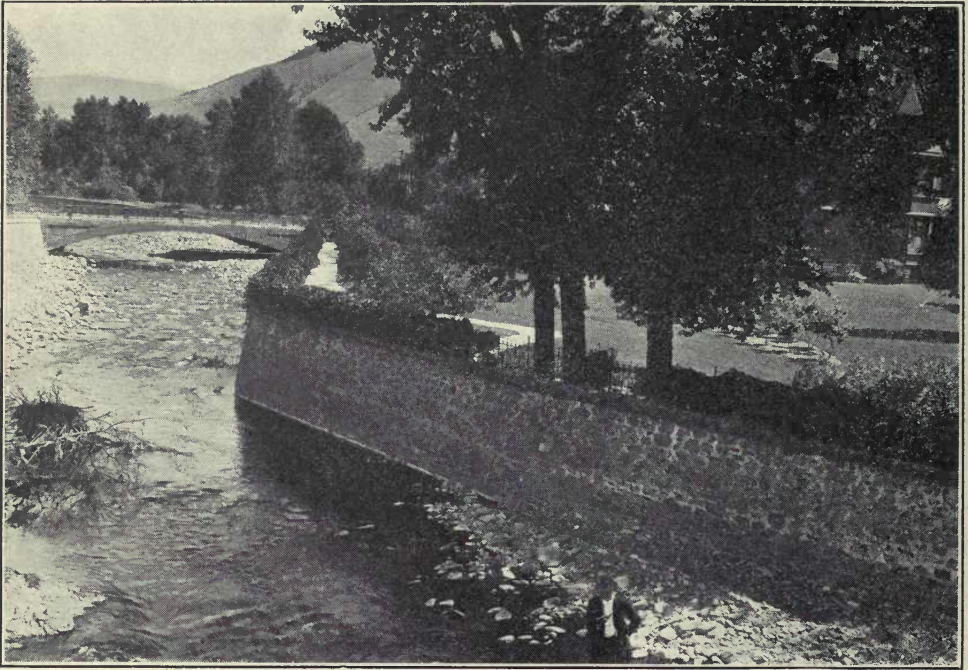
of a comparatively small reserve, but the opening of practically an entire state and a state of imperial proportions.

Montana is the mecca of the land hungry, and this state gives encouraging answer to all who would seriously heed the economic call of back to the soil. The growth of Montana during the last few years has been due to the extension of agricultural and allied interests more than to any other cause. Mining, lumbering, stock-raising and industrial enterprises have gone forward in a satisfactory, though comparatively conservative way, while the advance along agricultural lines has been little short of phenomenal. The extension of farming in this state has been due solely to the repeated demonstration of the high fertility of Montana soil and the magnificent, growing character of Montana climate, combined with the extremely low price of Montana farm lands.

**The Mecca of
the Nation's
Land Hungry.**

Among the great assets of this commonwealth—and they are legion—none count for more than the splendid citizenship with which this state is blessed, a citizenship which, surrounded by every opportunity for material prosperity, has nevertheless neglected no effort toward making Montana a better place in which to live.

The beginnings of Montana were made by the sturdiest race which has yet been known—the American pioneer. Those who first came to



Scene Near Montana's University.

conquer what was then a wilderness were the men and women who had the courage to face unknown danger without fear and the hardihood to suffer untold privations without despair. The weak and the timid were left behind to enjoy the comforts of an easier life, while the strong went forth to blaze the trail of new empires. On the success which crowned the efforts of these pioneers, they laid the foundations of a strong and vigorous commonwealth, and the energy and determination and enthusiasm which they displayed have been reflected in succeeding years in the never lessening progress of the Treasure State.

Foundation

Strong Laid by Early Pioneers.

And while Montana has reason to congratulate itself upon the strength and indomitable spirit of its pioneers it has no less reason for pride in the character of the later arrivals within its borders. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the state that the beginning of the great era of agricultural development now in progress was coincident with the general recognition of the fact that brains and training were as valuable on the farm as in the office or factory. Thus the men and women who came, and are coming, to make their homes on Montana farms are not the failures, the derelicts or the ne'er-do-wells of other lands. Instead, they are not only the strong and the self-reliant, but they are also the educated and cultured who are making the farm not only a source of livelihood for themselves



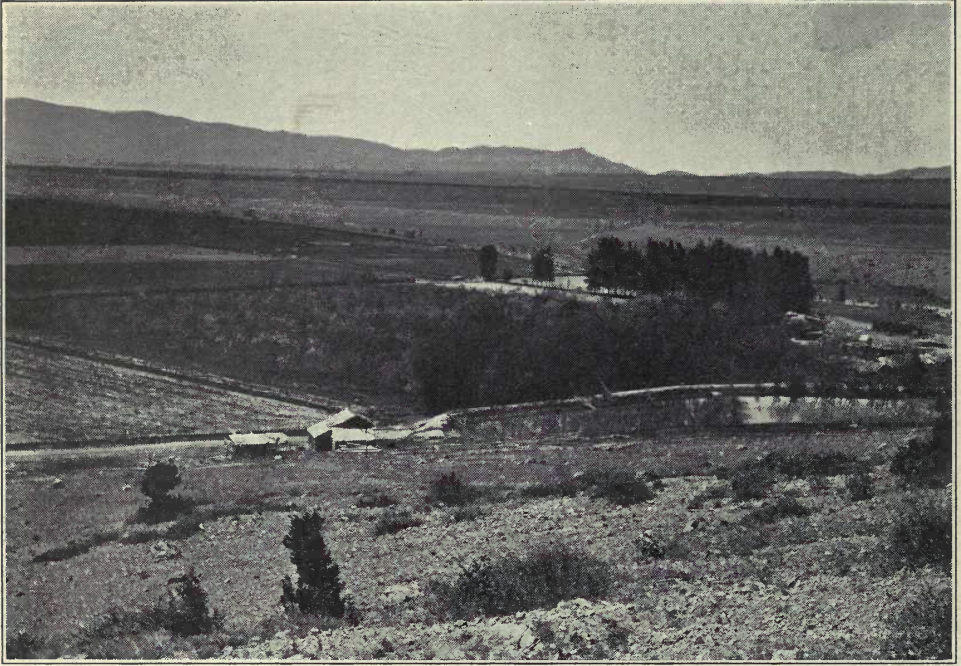
Along the Banks of the Beautiful Kootenai.

and those dependent upon them, but are also making it a place to live the life worth while.

Illustrations of modern farm life are to be found on every hand, even in the newest of Montana communities. The well furnished home, the opportunities for social intercourse, the groups of happy and healthful school children, the contented and prosperous settler—these are everywhere in evidence giving ample proof of the fact that “farming in Montana is different.”

Montana is proud of the educational facilities it offers to its future citizens. A wide variety of local school conditions may be found in different parts of this great empire, but many a settler has come to Montana to find school facilities far superior to those he had left behind in some of the older states. The revenues available for the support of the common schools of the state are growing rapidly each year. To begin with, at the admission of the state twenty-six years ago, two sections in every township—that is, one-eighteenth of all the land in the state—were set apart for the endowment of the public school system. Year by year, as advantageous opportunity appears, these lands are sold to settlers, never at less than ten dollars per acre, and usually more. A fund is thus accumulating for the endowment of the public schools. Meanwhile lands not sold are leased and revenue is thus derived from them.

**Excellent
Educational
Facilities.**



Where Soil Plus Climate Equals Prosperity Plus Happiness.

The permanent school fund, derived from the sale of land and timber and invested in interest-bearing bonds, is steadily growing each year and already amounts to more than three million dollars, although less than one-tenth of the land has been sold. Every year the income from this fund is apportioned to the school districts of the state in proportion to the number of children of school age therein. While the number of school children has been rapidly growing, it has not grown so fast as the fund, and the per capita apportionment has been steadily increasing for the past several years. In 1911 it was

Rural Schools \$3.00; in 1912, \$3.50; in 1913, \$4.00; and in 1914, \$4.50.

Have Had A As the county high schools do not share in this apportionment, it really amounts to over \$6.00 for every child actually enrolled in the common schools. Each county

also levies a school tax of four mills, which yields an average of about \$20 per pupil. Finally each district may supplement this by a local tax up to the limit of ten mills. The results actually accomplished are most encouraging. The minimum limit of school terms is four months, but there are very few that come down to this limit. More than four-fifths of all the schools in the state have at least a six months' term. Nearly all of the town schools are in session for nine months and many for ten.

Only five of the forty-eight states of the Union exceed Montana in the per capita expenditures for each child of school age. To the new



Cutting Grain with Gasoline Power.

settler, the rural school is the one that is of greatest importance, and in the development of rural schools Montana has taken the lead in the west.

In the matter of secondary education, Montana has made great progress within recent years. For a long time there have been good high schools in most of the larger towns, as Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Missoula, Billings and Anaconda. In the smaller towns, however, the people were determined not to be behind and several years ago a law was enacted by the legislature enabling a high school to be established in each county, at the expense of the whole county and free to all the children of that county. Already sixteen counties have taken advantage of this opportunity, have erected fine modern buildings, and are carrying on courses of four years which are fully accredited for university entrance. The average salary paid to principals of these schools is over \$2,000 per year, and some receive as high as \$3,000. Besides these county high schools there are district high schools of equivalent character in many of the larger towns—indeed there are only three counties in the state which have no school accredited by the State Board of Education, and even in these counties there are schools doing some good high school work, but not yet equipped to be quite able to meet the requirements for standardization.

**Secondary
Education Not
Neglected.**



State Road Along East Shore of Flathead Lake.

In organizing the work of higher education, Montana has been peculiarly fortunate. The act of Congress which admitted the state to the Union, supplemented by other laws, set apart vast areas of public domain. For all the higher institutions, this aggregates nearly seven hundred square miles. Already this endowment yields a much larger annual revenue than the total income of many private colleges of renown, and the legislature supplements this by liberal appropriations from the general funds of the state. The University of Montana is located at Missoula, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, the State School of Mines at Butte, and the State Normal School at Dillon. In the university, much attention is given to extension and research work, while the agricultural college, through various agencies, makes its influence felt throughout the farming districts of the State.

In addition to the institutions of learning maintained at public expense, there are a number of thriving educational enterprises carried on by private activity. The oldest institution for higher education in Montana is the College of Montana, sustained by the Presbyterian church, at Deer Lodge. The Montana Wesleyan university has been doing excellent work in Helena for many years under Methodist auspices. The educational work of the Catholic church is most extensive. In several of the larger towns parochial schools are maintained,



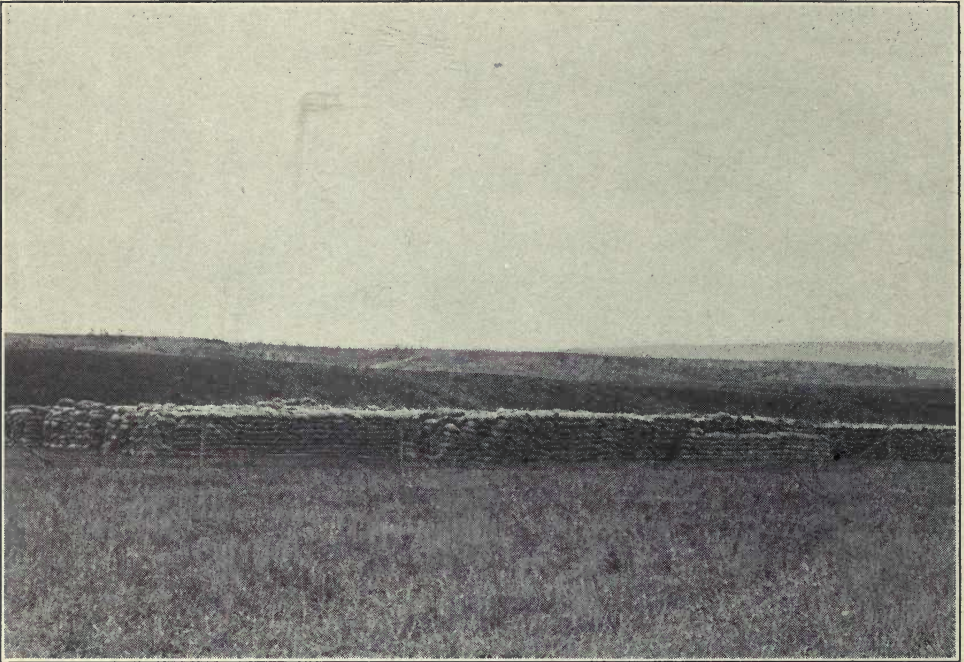
How Montana Livestock is Cared For.

and in several places are boarding academies which carry on both elementary and secondary work. These include St. Vincent's academy at Helena, Sacred Heart academy at Missoula, and Mt. Angela Ursuline academy at Great Falls, as well as the Catholic central high school at Butte, and St. Charles college at Helena.

Practically every church in America is well represented in Montana. There are three residential bishops in Helena—Catholic, Methodist and Episcopal. The former has just completed in Helena a cathedral which is second to none in the Northwest, and also has charge of an extensive system of sectarian education, embracing collegiate, secondary and parochial schools. Throughout every section of the state is to be found well supported churches of every denomination, and all the larger cities boast of splendid social clubs and fine Y. M. C. A. buildings.

**People Take
An Interest in
Public Affairs.**

Politically, Montana is among those desirable states which are classed as "doubtful" at election times, a condition which not only protects the state from the abuses of unbridled political power, but also develops a strong sense of responsibility on the part of those entrusted to public office. In the first election following statehood, Montana's electoral vote was cast for Benjamin Harrison; in 1896 and 1900 it was cast for W. J. Bryan; in 1904 for Theodore Roosevelt; in 1908 for W. H. Taft, and in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson. The present state administra-



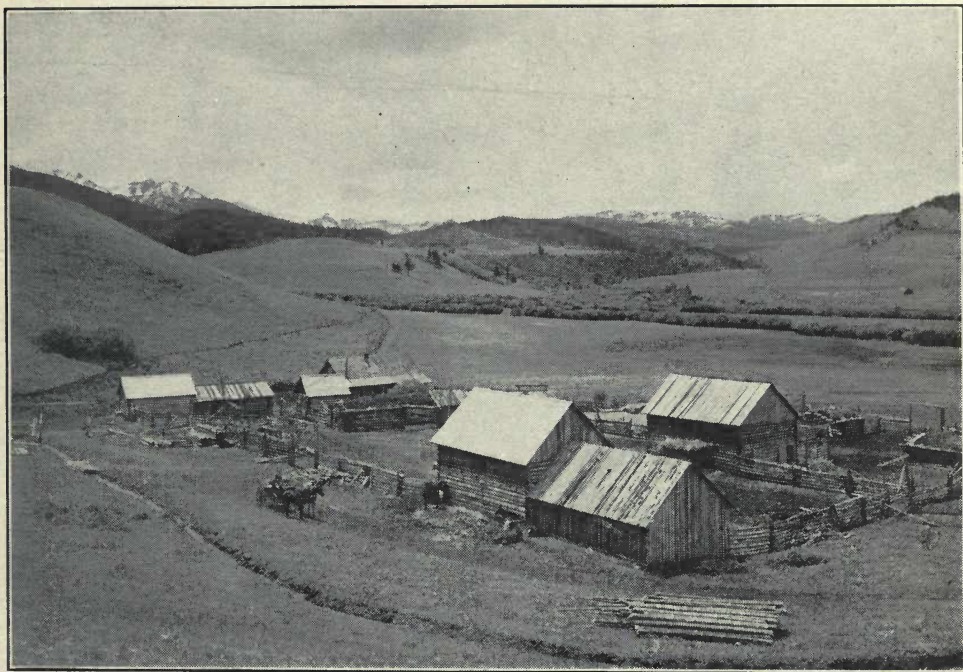
Thirty-Seven Thousand Bushels of Wheat From One Farm.

tion is democratic, with the exception of the State senate, in which the republicans have a majority.

Strong interest is displayed by the people of Montana in public affairs, and the state has been particularly free from administrative scandals. The magnificent state capitol at Helena, a picture of which is shown in the frontispiece of this book, was built at a cost of \$1,100,000 and is universally regarded as a splendid example of a state getting the full value of every dollar spent.

Succeed in and through the instrumentality of a direct primary law,
Making Life under which all nominations are made, they keep in close
Worth While. touch with political conditions. Through the initiative
 and referendum clauses of the state constitution, they reserve to themselves the power to enact or defeat legislation by popular vote, a power which thus far has been seldom but always wisely used. Of seven measures which have been initiated through popular agencies, five have passed and two have been rejected. Of two measures referred to the people after legislative enactment, both were rejected. Equal suffrage without regard to sex has been written into the constitution.

The people of Montana welcome outside capital and treat it with every degree of fairness, while at the same time insisting that capital be also fair with the people. Every branch of legitimate industry is



A Big Stock Ranch in the Foothills.

encouraged, while the people amply safeguard themselves with every necessary protection. A railroad and public service commission has been established to regulate the rates of every public utility and common carrier; a "blue sky" law has been enacted to protect investors from fraudulent promoters; a grain inspection department looks after the proper inspection of Montana grain; farmers are protected in their seed purchases by a system of free seed inspection; weights and measures and pure food laws are rigidly enforced; an eight-hour day for underground miners has been written into the state constitution and an eight-hour day is in force on all public and practically all private works; child labor is prohibited and truancy laws are well enforced, while the law prohibits employers from requiring women employees to work more than nine hours a day in certain classes of work; the promotion of the dairy industry is in the hands of a state dairy department; an efficient and well managed agricultural experiment station, with sub-stations in various parts of the state, carries on extensive work among the farmers of Montana, and good-road building has become the rule under the energetic activity of the state highway commission.

**Protection
Assured
to Industry.**

Intelligent aid is extended agricultural operations of all kinds, and every effort is made to insure the success of the new settler. Important among the agencies active in this work are the county agriculturists, who



Montana Beef Cattle.

are in reality county agricultural teachers, whose pupils are the farmers of their respective counties. These men, who are paid jointly by the state and the federal government under the Smith-Lever Act, assist the individual farmer in working out his particular problems and already their influence is being felt in the direction of better farming and increased production.

The Montana State Fair, held each year at Helena, is a great state-wide agricultural exposition, which attracts visitors not only from all over Montana, but from neighboring states. Practically every county in the state exhibits at this annual event, which arouses much competition among the farmers of the state, and is an educational institution of incalculable value. The standing of the Montana State Fair is indicated by a remark made by James J. Hill to President Taft at the 1909 State Fair, when the great railroad builder assured the nation's chief executive that this was the finest agricultural display he had ever seen.

In short, Montana, while offering to the honest and energetic of all classes unequalled opportunity to better their condition in life also strives valiently and successfully toward those happy conditions which make life more worth living and without which success in a material way becomes scarcely worth while.

Opportunities for Homebuilding

Homestead Land in Abundance, State and Private Lands at Low Price,
Invite the Energetic and Ambitious



OPPORTUNITY IS HERE seen on every hand. Montana has long been famed for its mines, its forests and its great bands of cattle and sheep. These have produced millions upon millions in wealth—and they are still producing. Within recent years, this state has held first place in the production of gold, it has held first place in the production of silver, it has held first place in the production of copper, it has held first place in the production of beef, it has held and still holds first place in the production of wool—but to Montana has come at last one who is greater than the miner, greater than the stockman, greater than the flockmaster. Into Mon-

tana has come the farmer, and today from this day forward the agricultural industry of Montana overshadows its other activities.

Montana is now riding upon a great wave of development, and the crest has not yet been reached. The year 1914 set a new high water mark. That year brought to Montana more new farmers and better farmers than any of its predecessors; that year Montana produced the biggest crop in its history; that year farm prices were better than in years past, and the stimulating effect of thousands of successful farmers is now being felt throughout the length and breadth of the state.

Becoming the

Montana is the last of the great public land states. **Breadbasket of**
When the broad acres of this state, now lying idle and **the World.**
unclaimed, shall have been seized upon by the homesteaders and the farmers, the day of free farm land in the United States will have passed. In the first great rush toward the west, the fertile acres of Montana were given not a thought. Its mines had given Montana its renown, but save for the rockribbed ore deposits lying within its mountains and save for the grazing ground which it afforded for cattle and sheep, the casual observer saw little for the future of the commonwealth.

But the new day came and with it came the awakening of a great state. It was shown that the bench lands upon which grew the nutri-

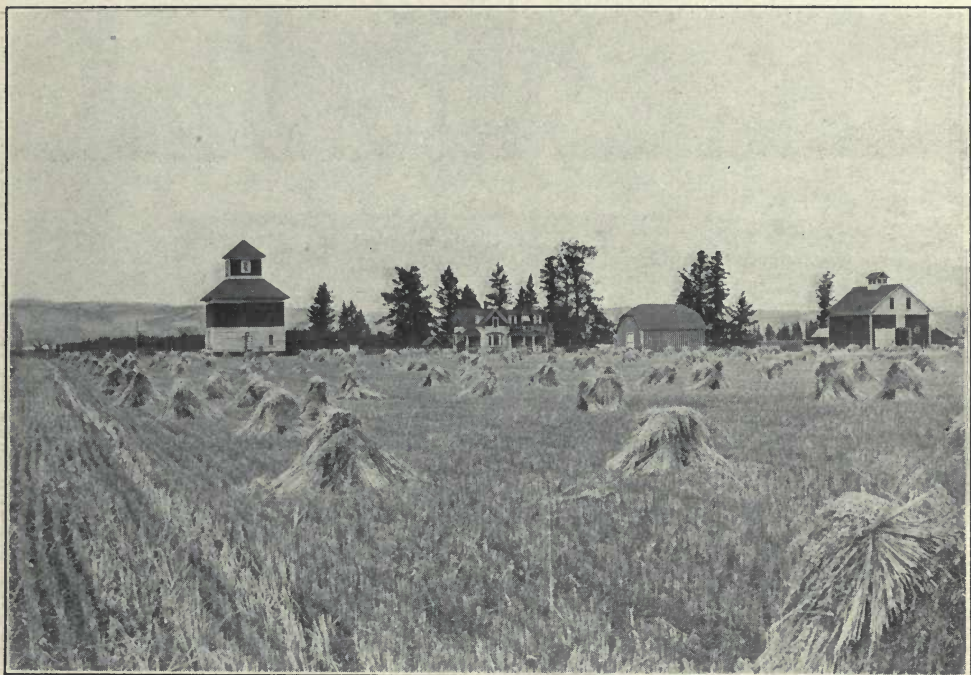


Wheat Farms Like This Are Found All Over the State.

tious buffalo grass could be transformed into the greatest and most productive wheat farms in the world. Gradually the skeptic was convinced; gradually the land hungry of eastern states turned their eyes toward Montana, and the state awoke from its lethargy. Another transcontinental railroad, in record-breaking time, stretched its line across Montana and into the state began to come the advance guard of the farmers who were to change its destiny and make it the "bread-basket of the world."

They made good, and with less than one-tenth of the
One-Tenth of tillable lands of the state now under the plow, Montana,
Farm Area among the states of the Union, now stands fourteenth in
Cultivated. the production of wheat, eighteenth in the production of
oats, fifteenth in the production of barley, twentieth in
the production of potatoes, and third in the production of flax. When
the 35,000,000 acres of good farming land in this state shall be under
cultivation it is not unreasonable to suppose that this state will take the
lead in the production of practically all staple farm crops.

At the present rate of settlement and cultivation of the vacant lands of Montana, it is apparent that it will be but a few years until all of the available agricultural land of this state will be under the plow and Montana will be approaching the maximum production in cereals.



Good Homes and Good Barns are the Rule in Montana.

This prediction will seem conservative when a glance is had at these figures, taken from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, which show the growth agricultural Montana has experienced in ten years:

| WHEAT. | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Acres | Production in bushels | Farm Value |
| 1904..... | 108,608 | 2,596,735 | \$ 2,311,091 |
| 1914..... | 910,000 | 18,356,000 | 16,704,000 |
| CORN. | | | |
| 1904..... | 3,902 | 86,624 | 58,904 |
| 1914..... | 50,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,064,000 |
| OATS | | | |
| 1904..... | 167,207 | 6,303,704 | 2,899,704 |
| 1914..... | 530,000 | 18,550,000 | 7,234,000 |
| BARLEY. | | | |
| 1904..... | 17,502 | 523,310 | 324,452 |
| 1914..... | 70,000 | 2,135,000 | 1,132,000 |
| RYE. | | | |
| 1904..... | 1,871 | 37,233 | 28,669 |
| 1914..... | 10,000 | 210,000 | 147,000 |
| POTATOES. | | | |
| 1904..... | 13,162 | 1,882,166 | 1,148,121 |
| 1914..... | 37,000 | 5,180,000 | 3,315,000 |
| HAY (Tons). | | | |
| 1904..... | 348,980 | 670,042 | 5,829,365 |
| 1914..... | 700,000 | 1,750,000 | 15,225,000 |
| FLAX. | | | |
| 1904..... | 9,334 | 74,672 | 70,938 |
| 1914..... | 320,000 | 2,560,000 | 3,072,000 |



Why Montana Leads in Per Acre Production.

In no way can the remarkable growth of Montana be more strikingly shown than in the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office giving the number of homestead entries made in Montana during the period when the present influx of settlers has been at its height. The following figures cover the years 1911-14 inclusive:

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

| Year | Number | Acreage |
|------|--------|-----------|
| 1911 | 15,399 | 3,917,816 |
| 1912 | 12,597 | 3,234,199 |
| 1913 | 17,844 | 3,996,358 |
| 1914 | 20,662 | 4,429,623 |

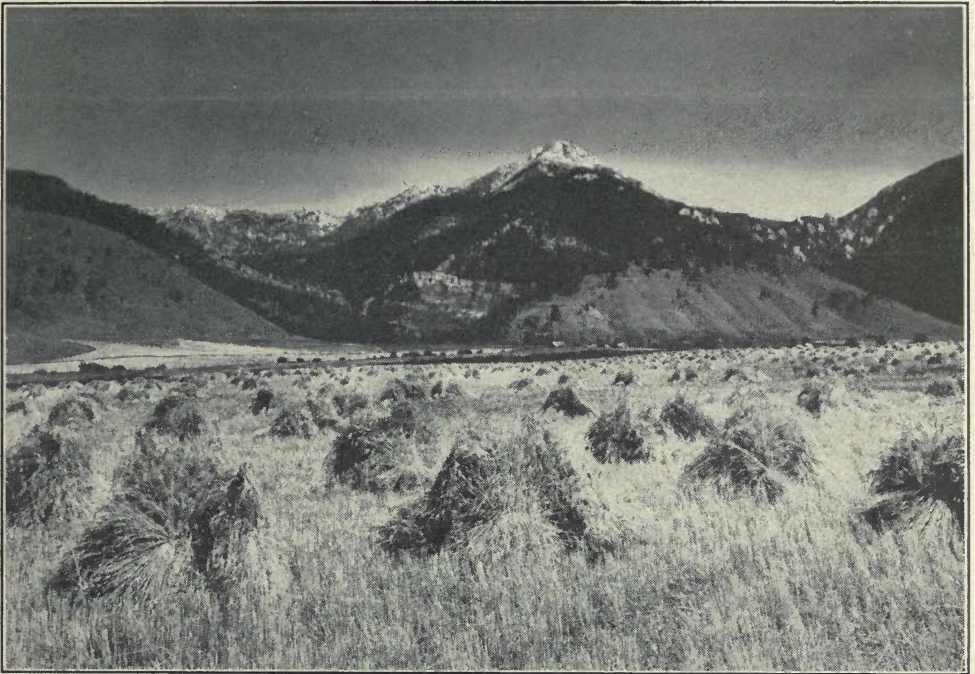
ENTRIES OF ALL KINDS.

| Year | Number | Acres—Original |
|------|--------|----------------|
| 1911 | 21,988 | 4,257,302 |
| 1912 | 20,626 | 3,600,260 |
| 1913 | 29,246 | 4,675,840 |
| 1914 | 37,699 | 5,335,393 |

FINAL PROOFS AND PATENTS.

| Year | Acres final proof | Acres patented |
|------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1911 | 522,269 | 1,187,312 |
| 1912 | 629,835 | 742,230 |
| 1913 | 1,475,722 | 2,342,923 |
| 1914 | 2,667,632 | 3,485,067 |

Montana's forward stride, as shown by assessment of property for purposes of taxation, is aptly illustrated by the following table:

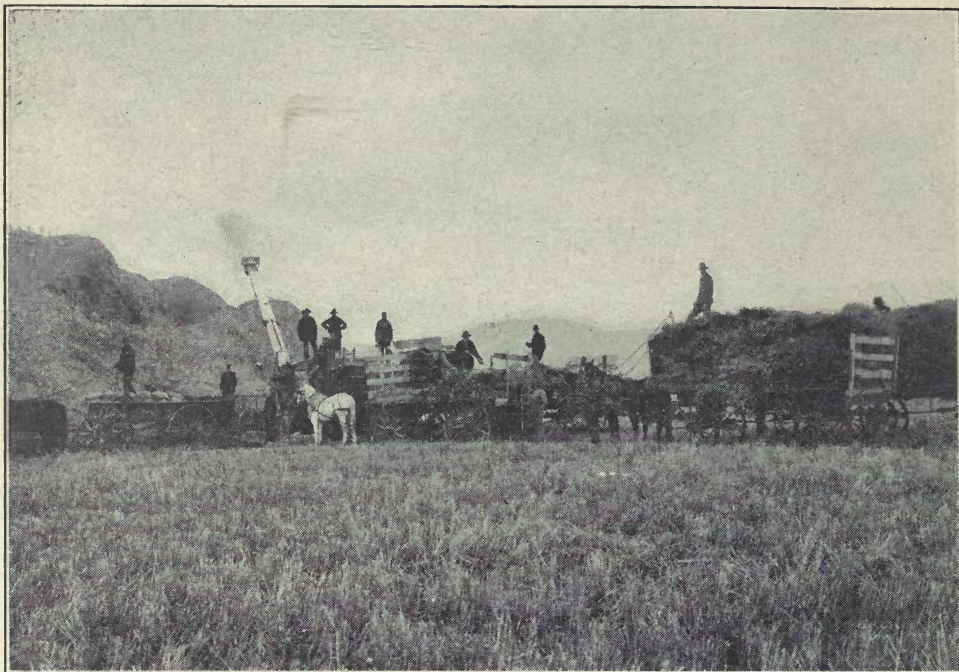


Farming Right Up to the Foot of the Mountains.

| | Acres assessed | Total value of state | No. of counties |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1890 | 4,930,196 | \$112,916,272 | 16 |
| 1891 | 5,402,016 | 143,472,743 | 16 |
| 1892 | 5,737,841 | 129,466,949 | 16 |
| 1893 | 6,055,807 | 127,548,175 | 21 |
| 1894 | 6,523,346 | 118,850,892 | 21 |
| 1895 | 6,558,425 | 124,076,586 | 23 |
| 1896 | 7,726,240 | 120,697,847 | 23 |
| 1897 | 7,886,094 | 130,757,412 | 24 |
| 1898 | 8,210,376 | 133,969,519 | 24 |
| 1899 | 9,123,673 | 142,117,656 | 24 |
| 1900 | 8,877,833 | 153,401,594 | 24 |
| 1901 | 8,651,348 | 166,787,593 | 26 |
| 1902 | 10,542,536 | 185,725,657 | 26 |
| 1903 | 12,060,904 | 201,333,315 | 26 |
| 1904 | 12,219,920 | 201,748,063 | 26 |
| 1905 | 13,255,102 | 209,912,340 | 27 |
| 1906 | 14,194,569 | 233,953,571 | 27 |
| 1907 | 14,975,584 | 251,882,437 | 27 |
| 1908 | 15,746,887 | 248,774,792 | 27 |
| 1909 | 15,770,887 | 280,401,064 | 28 |
| 1910 | 17,956,224 | 309,673,699 | 28 |
| 1911 | 19,167,871 | 331,670,418 | 29 |
| 1912 | 20,382,209 | 346,550,585 | 31 |
| 1913 | 22,541,034 | 382,807,277 | 34 |
| 1914 | 25,836,655 | 412,361,919 | *38 |

*—41 counties in 1915.

The life-giving effect of the agricultural development of Montana is felt on all sides. In 1913 more miles of railroad were built in



Turning Grain Into Dollars.

Montana than in any other state of the Union. Railroad building was suspended all over the country in 1914, but the present year promises to see a resumption of the activities of the transportation companies in their efforts to throw branch lines into every section of the state. Already a great transcontinental system has construction crews at work on its second line east and west through the state, and other companies have mapped out new work which, when carried out, will even exceed the new construction record of 1913.

Railroads Are Being Built To New Towns. This new era of development has opened many lines of opportunity. New towns are being built, new industries are being established, new avenues of trade are being laid out, with the result that there is scarcely a line of work in which a man with some capital and an energetic determination to win will not succeed. In every county seat in Montana there is a live commercial organization, the secretary of which will be glad to answer inquiries regarding business openings and investment opportunities in his section.

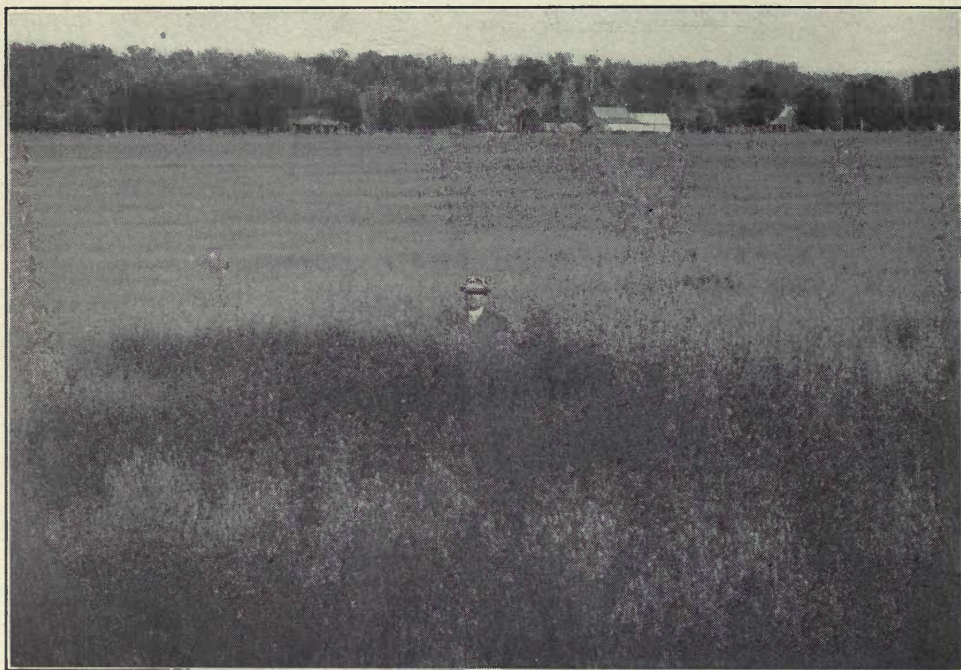
The statement that an acre in Montana is worth more than an acre elsewhere is not a mere idle boast. The following figures, taken from the final estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1914, shows the average yield in bushels per acre for each of the crops noted in the states given.



Wheat Raising on New Homesteads is Profitable.

| | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Corn | Potatoes |
|--------------------|-------|------|--------|------|------|----------|
| Indiana..... | 17.4 | 28.5 | 25.0 | 16.3 | 33.0 | 80.0 |
| Illinois..... | 18.5 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 16.0 | 29.0 | 60.0 |
| Michigan..... | 19.7 | 33.5 | 26.0 | 16.0 | 36.0 | 121.0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 19.1 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 16.5 | 40.5 | 124.0 |
| Minnesota | 10.6 | 28.0 | 23.0 | 18.8 | 35.0 | 114.0 |
| Iowa..... | 18.6 | 33.0 | 26.0 | 19.0 | 38.0 | 86.0 |
| Missouri..... | 17.0 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 45.0 |
| North Dakota..... | 11.2 | 28.0 | 19.5 | 17.1 | 28.0 | 109.0 |
| South Dakota..... | 9.1 | 27.5 | 23.0 | 17.0 | 26.0 | 90.0 |
| Nebraska..... | 18.6 | 32.0 | 23.5 | 16.0 | 24.5 | 80.0 |
| Kansas..... | 20.5 | 33.5 | 25.4 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 62.0 |
| Texas..... | 13.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 14.8 | 19.5 | 61.0 |
| Oklahoma..... | 19.0 | 27.5 | 25.0 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 70.0 |
| United States..... | 16.6 | 29.7 | 25.8 | 16.8 | 25.8 | 109.5 |
| Montana..... | 20.0 | 35.0 | 30.5 | 21.0 | 28.0 | 140.0 |

An even better showing for Montana is made by comparison of the fifteen year average per acre production of the principal farming states of the Union, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. The following shows in bushels the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay and potatoes in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, the United States and Montana:



Heavy Yields of Oats May Be Had.

| | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Hay Tons | Potatoes |
|---------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------------|----------|
| Illinois..... | 15.4 | 31.1 | 28.2 | 17.2 | 1.25 | 75 |
| Indiana..... | 14.4 | 29.6 | 25.8 | 15.2 | 1.28 | 83 |
| Iowa..... | 17.7 | 31.0 | 25.6 | 18.2 | 1.44 | 81 |
| Kansas..... | 14.3 | 25.1 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 1.33 | 68 |
| Michigan | 15.1 | 31.8 | 25.1 | 15.0 | 1.30 | 93 |
| Minnesota | 13.5 | 31.5 | 24.8 | 19.2 | 1.57 | 94 |
| Missouri | 14.6 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 14.7 | 1.15 | 73 |
| Nebraska | 17.0 | 25.9 | 22.1 | 16.2 | 1.45 | 77 |
| North Dakota | 10.8 | 28.1 | 21.4 | 15.9 | 1.30 | 95 |
| South Dakota | 11.3 | 28.9 | 22.9 | 16.4 | 1.31 | 81 |
| Ohio | 15.0 | 33.7 | 27.2 | 16.8 | 1.33 | 84 |
| Wisconsin | 17.2 | 32.9 | 27.9 | 17.0 | 1.52 | 99 |
| United States | 14.3 | 29.8 | 25.3 | 16.1 | 1.41 | 95 |
| Montana..... | 25.4 | 43.2 | 34.8 | 22.8 | 1.84 | 148 |

As to what the farmer may expect to get from his crops, the following table, showing the average value per acre of each crop raised in the various states for a period of fifteen years, ending in 1914, these figures being taken from the official report of the United States Department of Agriculture, is illuminating:



A Typical Montana Oatfield.

| | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Hay | Potatoes |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Illinois | \$12.95 | \$10.85 | \$15.40 | \$11.27 | \$13.79 | \$49.95 |
| Indiana | 12.47 | 10.36 | 13.55 | 9.86 | 14.04 | 50.80 |
| Iowa | 13.49 | 9.70 | 12.29 | 10.56 | 11.19 | 45.85 |
| Kansas | 10.80 | 9.21 | 8.15 | 9.02 | 9.00 | 52.90 |
| Michigan | 13.14 | 12.05 | 14.73 | 9.71 | 14.17 | 41.29 |
| Minnesota | 10.77 | 10.08 | 11.90 | 11.12 | 10.50 | 50.57 |
| Missouri..... | 11.94 | 8.73 | 13.14 | 10.20 | 10.88 | 49.79 |
| Nebraska | 12.16 | 8.26 | 9.04 | 8.80 | 9.01 | 46.51 |
| North Dakota | 8.59 | 8.94 | 9.14 | 8.75 | 6.77 | 46.36 |
| South Dakota | 8.46 | 9.05 | 10.28 | 8.82 | 6.86 | 42.44 |
| Ohio | 13.33 | 12.52 | 15.88 | 11.44 | 15.18 | 51.23 |
| Wisconsin | 14.29 | 11.65 | 15.83 | 10.93 | 15.40 | 44.06 |
| United States | 11.24 | 10.91 | 12.42 | 10.66 | 14.81 | 55.58 |
| Montana | 18.87 | 17.63 | 19.80 | 15.12 | 16.62 | 88.80 |

During the last few years thousands of energetic farmers have learned the truth of the marvelously superior productive power of Montana's soil, and have taken advantage of the liberal homestead laws of the government to come to this state and get a home. They are here now and they will unreservedly tell you that they are on the road to prosperity. Yet despite the fact that last year over one-third of all the homesteads taken in the United States were located in Montana, so great an empire is this commonwealth that there is yet room for many thousands more of the same kind of farmers. According to the last report



Pea Field in Gallatin Valley.

of the Commissioner of the United States General Land Office there yet remain in Montana more than 20,000,000 acres of unreserved and unappropriated public land, over half of which is suitable for farming. In the greater part of this area homesteads embracing 320 acres may be "taken up." The homestead laws have been recently made much more liberal. Formerly the homesteader was required to live continuously and uninterruptedly for five years upon his claim before he could perfect title. Under a recent act of congress, the required residence on a home-

stead is reduced to three years, each year of which the homesteader may, if he so desires, have five months' leave of absence. The homestead law gives the ambitious a chance to secure a home at the mere expense of nominal filing fees. Unmarried women, as well as

**Homesteaders
Coming By the
Thousands.**

women who are the heads of families, have the same rights as men under the homestead law.

Montana, more than any other state in the Union, spells Opportunity for the ambitious farmer who wants to get ahead. The public domain of this state offers an exceptionally brilliant chance for the young man just starting out in life for himself or for the tenant who has grown tired of paying rent and desires to become a freeholder. Over 20,000,000 acres of free public land may be had in this state for the asking. It is Uncle Sam's gift to those of his citizens who are willing to contribute to



Farming Without Irrigation.

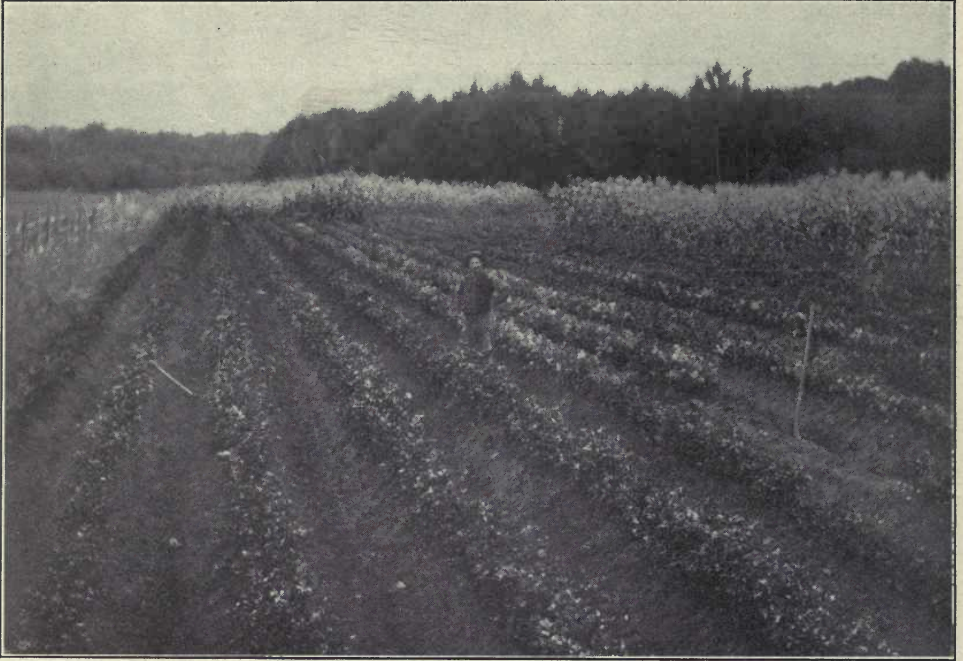
the development of the nation by making productive broad acres which now are barren. The present federal homestead laws have been greatly liberalized within the past few years and it is now possible for any ambitious man or woman who owes allegiance to the United States government to secure title to 320 acres of public land by residence and cultivation of only three years.

The State of Montana is divided into ten land districts, each containing a United States land office for the administration of the public land affairs of that particular district. These land offices are located at Billings, Bozeman, Glasgow, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Miles City and Missoula. A person desiring to make homestead entry should first decide where he or she wishes to locate then go or write to the land office of the district in which the land is located and obtain from the records diagrams of the vacant land.

**Steps To Take In
Order To Get A
Homestead.**

A personal inspection of the land sought to be entered should be made to ascertain if it is suitable and when satisfied on this point entry can be made at the local land office or before a United States Commissioner.

Any one desiring to obtain information in regard to vacant lands in any district before going there for personal inspection should address the register and receiver of the particular land office who will give such in-



A Nice Patch of Celery.

formation as is available. The local land officers cannot, however, be expected to furnish extended lists of vacant land subject to entry except through township plats which they are authorized to sell at a nominal price. A plat showing the vacant land in any township (a township being six miles square) may be had at the price of \$1.00. The township survey of Montana is shown on the map inserted in this publication, each township being designated by number. The legal designation of the township in which Helena is located would be Township 10 North,

Range 3 West; Missoula is in Township 13 North,

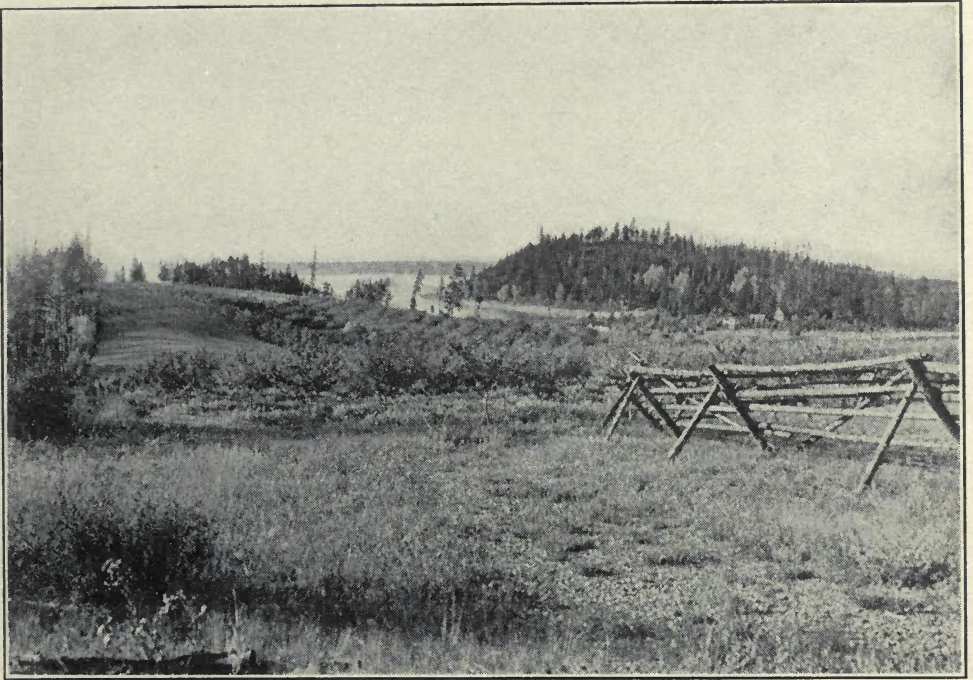
Homesteads Range 19 West; Lewistown is in Township 15 North,

May Be Filed Range 18 East, while Livingston is in Township 2

On These Lands. South, Range 9 East. From this map the location of public land in any part of state may be readily made.

All unappropriated surveyed public lands adaptable to any agricultural use are subjected to homestead entry if they are not mineral or saline in character and are not occupied for the purpose of trade or business and have not been embraced within the limits of any withdrawal, reservation or incorporated town or city, but homestead entries on lands within certain areas are made subject to the particular requirements of the laws under which such lands are opened to entry.

Homestead entries may be made by any person who does not come within either of the following classes:



Farming Amid Scenic Beauty.

(a) Married women, except as hereinafter stated.

(b) Persons who have already made homestead entry, except in certain cases where former entry has been cancelled through no fault of the entryman.

(c) Foreign-born persons who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

(d) Persons who are the owners of more than 160 acres of land in the United States.

(e) Persons under the age of 21 years who are not the heads of families except minors who make entry as heirs, or who have served in the Army or Navy during the existence of an actual war for at least 14 days.

**Public Lands
Waiting For the
Man With Plow.**

(f) Persons who have acquired title to or are claiming, under any of the agricultural public land laws, through settlement or entry made since August 30, 1890, any other lands which, with the lands last applied for, would amount in the aggregate to more than 320 acres.

A married woman who has all of the other qualifications of a homesteader may make a homestead entry under any one of the following conditions:

(a) Where she has been actually deserted by her husband.

(b) Where her husband is incapacitated by disease or otherwise



Wheat Grown on "Dry" Land.

from earning a support for his family and the wife is really the head and main support of the family.

(c) Where the husband is confined in a penitentiary and she is actually the head of the family.

(d) Where the married woman is the heir of a settler or contestant who dies before making entry.

(e) Where a married woman made improvements and resided on the land applied for before her marriage, she may enter them after marriage if her husband is not holding other lands under an unperfected homestead entry at the time she applies to make entry.

**Some Pointers
From National
Homestead Law.**

The marriage of the entrywoman after making entry will not defeat her right to acquire title if she continues to reside upon the land and otherwise comply with the law.

A widow, if otherwise qualified, may make a homestead entry notwithstanding the fact that her husband made an entry and notwithstanding she may be at the time claiming the unperfected entry of her deceased husband.

A person serving in the Army or Navy of United States may make a homestead entry if some member of his family is residing on the lands applied for, and application and accompanying affidavits may be executed before officer commanding branch of service in which he is engaged.



Peas on Spokane Bench Near Helena.

A homestead entry may be made by the presentation to the land office of the district in which the desired lands are situated of an application properly prepared on blank forms prescribed for that purpose and sworn to before either the register or receiver, or before a United States commissioner, or a judge, or a clerk of a court of record, in the county in which the land lies, or before any officer of the classes named who resides in the land district and nearest or most accessible to the land, although he may reside outside of the county in which the land is situated.

Each application to enter and the affidavits accompanying it must recite all the facts necessary to show that the applicant is acquainted with the land; that the land is not, to the applicant's knowledge, either saline or mineral in character; that the applicant possesses all the qualifications of a homestead entryman; that the application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons or corporation; that the applicant will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with the requirements of the law as to settlement, residence and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that the applicant is not acting as the agent of any person, persons, corporation or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered



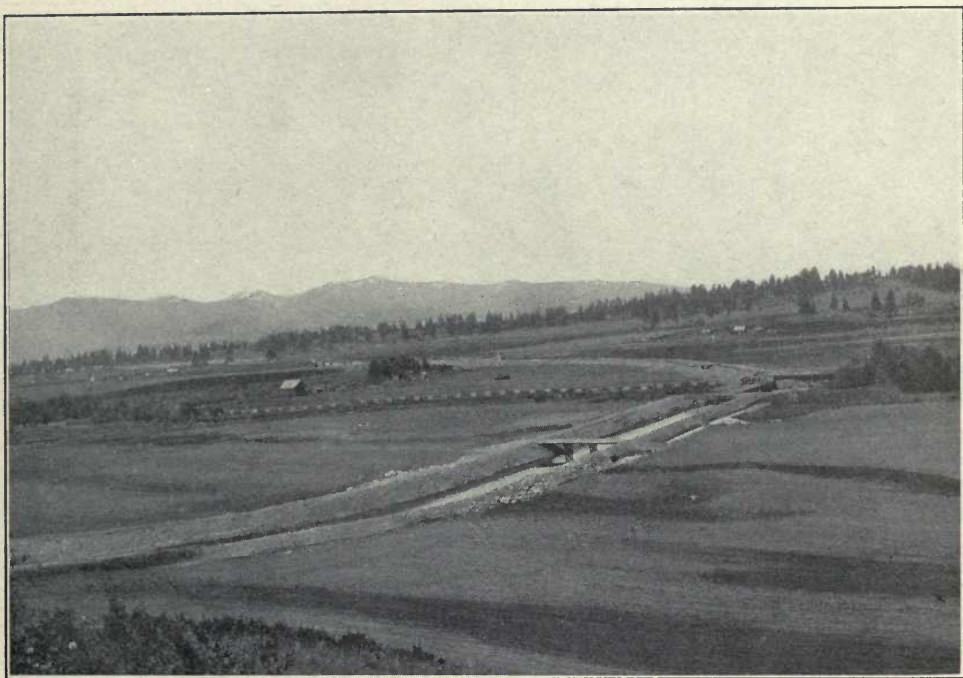
On Land Thought to Be Fit Only for Grazing.

or any part thereof; that the application is not made for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for the applicant, and that the applicant has not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate, whatsoever, by which the title he may acquire from the government to the lands applied for shall inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself.

Homestead Land Must Be Cultivated. A homestead entryman is required to establish residence upon the land within six months after the date of entry unless an extension of time is allowed, and is required to maintain residence thereon for a period of three years. He may absent himself, however, for a portion of each year not exceeding five months.

Cultivation of the land for a period of three years is required. During the second year not less than one-sixteenth of the area entered must be actually cultivated, and during the third year, and until final proof cultivation of not less than one-eighth is required. There must be actual breaking of the soil followed by planting, sowing of seed and tillage of a crop other than native grasses.

The homestead entryman must have a habitable house upon the land entered at the time of submitting proof. Other improvements should be of such character and amount as are sufficient to show good faith.



An Irrigation Canal on the Flathead.

All original, second and additional homestead, and adjoining farm entries may be commuted, except such entries as are made under particular laws which forbid their commutation.

The entryman or his statutory successor submitting such commutation proof, must show substantially continuous residence upon the land, and cultivation thereof, for a period of at least fourteen months immediately preceding submission or proof of filing of notice of intention to submit same, and the existence of a habitable house upon the claim. The area actually cultivated must equal at least one-sixteenth of the entire acreage. A person submitting com-
Public Lands Remaining in This State.
mutation proof must, in addition to certain fees, pay the price of the land; this is ordinarily \$1.25 per acre, but is \$2.50 per acre for lands within the limits of certain railroad grants. The price of certain ceded Indian lands varies according to their location, and inquiry should be made regarding each specified tract.

When a homesteader applies to make entry he must pay in cash to the receiver a fee of \$5.00 if his entry is for 80 acres or less, or \$10.00 if he enters more than 80 acres. And in addition to this fee he must pay, both at the time he makes entry and final proof, a commission of \$1.00 for each 40-acre tract entered outside of the limits of a railroad grant and \$2.00 for each 40-acre tract entered within such



A Montana Clover Field.

limits. Fees under the enlarged homestead act are the same as above, but the commissions are based upon the area of the land embraced in the entry. In all cases where lands are entered under the homestead laws of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, the commission due to the register and receiver on entries and final proofs, and the testimony fees under final proofs, are 50 per cent more than those above specified, but the entry fee of \$5.00 or \$10.00, as the case may be, is the same in all the states.

**Millions of Acres
Available For
Homestead.**

A mortgage by the entryman prior to final proof for the purpose of securing money for improvements, or for any other purpose not inconsistent with good faith, is not considered such an alienation of the land as will prevent him from submitting satisfactory proof. In such a case, however, should the entry be cancelled for any reason prior to patent, the mortgagee would have no claim on the land or against the United States for the money loaned.

Circular 335 of the General Land Office shows the amount of unappropriated and unreserved public land in each land district by counties, July 1, 1914, together with a brief summary of the general character of the acreage of each county. A table giving the total vacant acreage by counties may be found in this publication.



Barley Yields are Heavy.

For those who do not desire to reside upon land while acquiring title or who do not wish to become subject to the requirements of the homestead laws or who desire to avoid some of the hardships of pioneering, the state lands of Montana offer an unusual opportunity. The lands granted to the State of Montana by the Congress of the United States for the use of public school and for other public purposes remaining unsold at the present time aggregate 4,113,053 acres, classified as grazing, agricultural, timber and coal lands. Sections 16 and 36 in each township within the state, lying outside of Indian reservations and national forests are state lands, unless sold, and in addition State Lands to Sections 16 and 36 the state has selected and owns **For Sale At** thousands of acres of land, all of which is for sale except **Low Prices.** coal and some timber lands. A minimum price of \$10.00 per acre is charged for state lands, and sales are made upon the basis of 15 per cent cash and the remainder extended over a period of 20 years with interest at 5 per cent.

The State Board of Land Commissioners is custodian of all state lands, and the fixing of sale dates is discretionary with this board. The law requires a sale to be held in each county in the state at least once every two years. Sales may be held oftener if deemed necessary.

Those who desire to buy state land should make formal application to the Register of State Lands, Helena, Montana, upon the receipt of



Cutting Wheat in the Gallatin Valley—"The Egypt of America."

which, together with a fee of 50c, the land will be offered for sale at public auction at the next sale held in the county where the land is situated. Advance notice of such sale will be mailed to the applicant.

Sales of state land can be made only to citizens of the United States or those who have declared their intention to become such, or to corporations organized under the laws of this state.

Not more than 160 acres classified as agricultural land and susceptible of irrigation; nor more than 320 acres classified as agricultural land not susceptible of irrigation; nor more than 640 acres

A Lessee Is classified as grazing land can be sold to one purchaser. **Protected In** State lands not sold may be leased for a period not exceeding five years, and the purchaser of state lands on which

Improvements.ing improvements must pay such lessee a reasonable value therefor. If the lessee and purchaser cannot agree on the value of the improvements, the State Land Agent fixes the price the purchaser must pay for same; provided, such improvements as are capable of removal without damage to the land may be removed by the lessee. Lessees of state lands are required to pay a rental for grazing use of \$50.00 to \$100.00 per section per annum and for agricultural use of from \$150.00 to \$320.00 per section per annum.

No maps or lists of state lands are published. A typewritten list of the state lands in each county will be furnished at the legal rate



Irrigated Wheat on the Valier Project.

of 20c per folio, a folio consisting of one hundred words, two figures counting as one word. The cost of a list of state land in a single county ranges from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

A table showing the amount of state land in each of the several counties of the state November 30, 1914, may be found in this publication.

For further information about Montana state lands, write to Sidney Miller, Register of State Lands, Helena, Montana.

In addition to the public and state lands which are available for entry and purchase in Montana, there are thousands of acres of especially good farming land which are held by the Northern Pacific railroad, the Big Black-foot Lumber Company, and many of the larger old-time ranching companies of this state. These lands offer an exceptionally fine opportunity for colonization work, as in many cases they can be purchased in large compact bodies at prices which will yield a handsome profit to the man who will undertake the development and colonization of them. Already there are several large concerns operating upon this line, and they have been uniformly successful.

For a man with a little capital the logged-off lands of northwestern Montana offer a field of endeavor which in proportion to the returns promised can scarcely be equalled. As is well known there are thou-

**Opportunities
For Land
Colonization.**



Where Livestock Do Not Grow Hungry.

sands of acres of bench and valley lands from which timber has been removed, leaving the stumps and undergrowth upon a soil which when cleared is of uniformly fertile character, usually perfectly sub-irrigated and suitable for the growing of all kinds of crops. Such land is available for the most profitable kind of extensive cultivation. Much of this land is held by the big lumber companies of the State, while a considerable portion of it is in private ownership by original homesteaders and timber entrymen. Roughly speaking the logged-off lands of Montana are in the counties of Lincoln, which has approximately 20,000 acres of such land; Flathead, with 70,000 acres; Missoula, 40,000 acres; mineral, 35,000 acres; Sanders, 25,000 acres, and Ravalli, 30,000 acres. These lands will be sold on easy payments extending over a considerable period of time. Generally speaking land of this character can be bought on time payments of from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre, which is regarded by many as cheaper than homesteading. The settler can get title at once by completing his payments, and can sell as his land rises in value.

The man who buys a stump ranch and clears up ten acres each year is merely making an annual payment of \$500.00 on a cleared ranch. The stump land produces fine clover, blue grass and timothy pasture for cows, and even before clearing offers an excellent opportunity for stock raising on a limited scale.

Diversified Resources

Some of the Many Reasons Why the Treasure State Offers the Maximum of Opportunity to the Industrious



AFTER ALL, Montana's great economical importance lies in its many sided richness. The mineral deposits of this state alone would make a wealthy commonwealth. Its agricultural resources and opportunities, both for grain growing and for intensive and diversified farming, rival those of the great rural communities of the west. Its forests could for years supply the nation's demand for lumber. Its livestock leads in both quantity and quality. Its natural water power could turn the industrial wheels of the continent. Its transportation facilities are being developed to meet its rapidly growing needs, and a period of great industrial activity,

inevitable because of the abundance of raw material and cheap power, is upon the threshold. Combined, these resources serve to make Montana the premier state in the Union, a commonwealth which needs only men and capital to lay its diversified riches at the feet of mankind.

Farming in Montana, while yet in its infancy, is making gigantic strides. Of the more than 93,000,000 acres of land within this state, it is conservatively estimated that over 35,000,000 acres are available for agricultural purposes. Of this agricultural empire upwards of 6,000,000 acres will in short time be brought under irrigation leaving some 29,000,000 acres which will be farmed by non-irrigated methods, a condition which will inevitably make Montana the greatest producer of small grains in the world. Non-irrigated farming in Montana is carried on almost exclusively on the benchlands, which are nearly level or undulating table lands lying between the streams. Along the streams the valleys are relatively wide and level. The borders that line them are usually rough and rugged. The railroads usually traverse the valleys; hence the impression made upon the traveler is usually anything but favorable. The benches lie beyond the hills and extend away and across until the bluffs are reached which border another stream. These are the best lands in Montana. They are usually composed of a clay loam covered with the short grasses of the prairie and are underlaid with clay.

**Dry Farming On
Great Benches of
This State.**

The benchlands of Montana are farmed on what is known as the dry-land plan of farming, which means the holding of moisture that falls



The Kind of Horses Montana Raises.

in the soil until it can be utilized by the growing crops. This is done by plowing, packing, harrowing and cultivating the soil at a certain time and in a certain way. Under this method winter and spring wheat, winter and spring rye, speltz, barley, flax, oats and peas can be very profitably grown without the hazard of failure even in a dry year, providing they have been planted in season and in properly prepared land. In all parts of Montana potatoes are especially prolific, and beans are a success below the middle line of the state. In the eastern part of the state corn is rapidly coming into favor as a profitable and certain

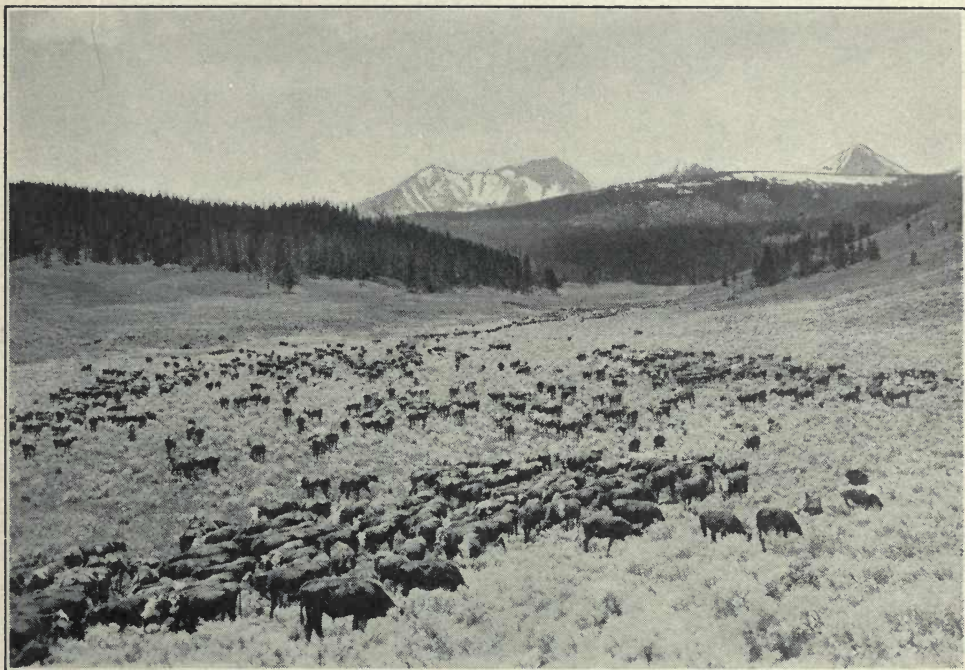
Ideal Climate crop.

For Grain

Production.

The climate of Montana, though comparatively dry in many parts, is temperate and because of the comparative coolness of the nights in the harvest season is extremely favorable to the production of large yields of grain. This, more than anything else, has given Montana first place in the Union for large grain yields.

Intensive farming in Montana is to a large extent carried on on irrigated lands, and in the matter of furnishing water for the supplying of moisture to growing crops, Nature has again been bountiful to this state. Of the more than 35,000,000 acres of land, which will ultimately be cultivated in Montana, it has been conservatively estimated that upwards of 6,000,000 will some day be irrigated.

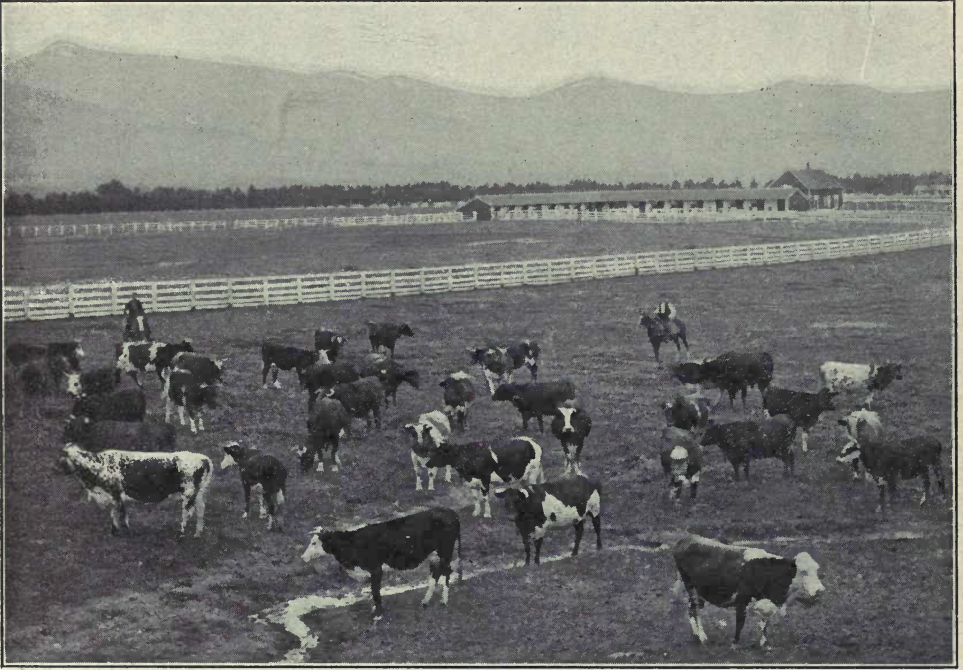


Montana Cattle in the Foothills.

Already the federal government, through the reclamation service, has spent many millions of dollars on irrigation projects in this state, and this work is still under way. The last congress appropriated several millions of dollars for reclamation work in Montana during the present year, and the reclamation service is now engaged in completing some of the largest irrigation enterprises ever undertaken on the continent.

The national reclamation act was one of the most important pieces of legislation to the agricultural development of Montana since the passage of the homestead law, and this act is now being utilized by the building of great irrigation projects in various parts of the state. Under irrigation it is possible to practice intensive farming to the highest degree and thus to produce more valuable and certain crops. Under good administration, it follows that in irrigated regions the greatest number of citizens can be given opportunities on the smallest area. With the high price of labor it has been found impracticable to produce crops wholesale on land of this character. The individual farmer who has industry and intelligence, and especially if he has a family, the members of which can do their part, can make a far better living and produce greater crop returns on a small farm than is possible by the consolidation of small farms into larger holdings.

**Government Is
Reclaiming Many
Thousand Acres.**



A Montana Dairy Herd.

Under the reclamation act there has been constructed, or are being constructed, in Montana, the Huntley Project, the Lower Yellowstone Project, the Milk River Project, including the St. Mary Storage feature, and the Sun River Project. All of these projects have been completed to a certain degree, but all of them are incomplete as regards ultimate development. Water is being delivered to irrigated land on each of these projects, and at frequent intervals additional areas are being made available for entry. The irrigable areas of the various reclamation projects are as follows: Huntley, 32,405; Lower Yellowstone, 60,116; Milk River, 219,557; Sun River, 216,346. In addition to these projects the reclamation service, under an agreement with the office of Indian Affairs, is carrying on development work on Indian reservations. The Indian projects in Montana are the Blackfeet, on which 122,500 acres will be irrigated; the Flathead, 152,000 acres, and the Fort Peck with 152,000 acres. The total area to be irrigated in Montana by the reclamation service is thus 954,924 acres, of which 426,500 acres is in Indian reservations which are, or will shortly be opened to settlement. The estimated cost of these irrigation projects reach the stupendous total of \$35,828,020.

In addition to the work of the United States reclamation service, the development of irrigation enterprises under the Carey Land Act



Potatoes Do Fine in All Parts of the State.

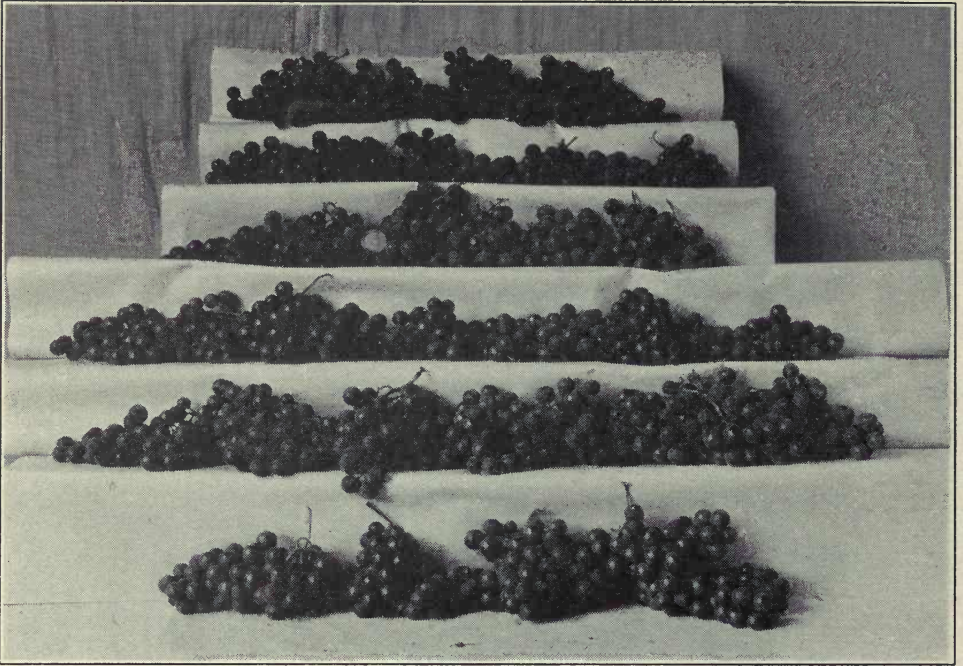
has been undertaken in Montana, with the result that there are now three very successful Carey projects in Montana already or practically completed and receiving settlers, while two other projects, it is expected, will be completed within the year.

The largest of the Carey projects in this state and one of the largest irrigation enterprises ever undertaken in the west is the Valier project, surrounding the town of Valier in the northern part of Teton county. This project is now the scene of one of the most prosperous and successful farming communities in the entire northwest. For

the benefit of settlers on the project, the company constructed a railroad, which connects at Conrad with the Great Northern, and which furnishes adequate facilities for marketing the livestock and produce raised on the project. The Valier project embraces almost 195,000 acres,

**Low Price For
Land Taken Under
The Carey Act.**

of which over 100,000 acres will actually be irrigated. Within this project there are now available for entry under the Carey act and susceptible of irrigation some 38,000 acres of land. Under the Carey Act, the entryman pays the state \$1.50 per acre for the land, and also pays the irrigation company \$40.00 per acre for perpetual water right. The annual maintenance on this project is 50c per acre. Land in the Valier project may be entered on easy terms, \$5.00 per acre being required at



Samples of Sanders County Grapes.

the time of purchase and the balance being payable in fourteen annual installments, with interest at six per cent per annum.

Rapid development has marked this project and a fine spirit of co-operation exists between the settlers and the irrigation company. During the year 1914 the acreage farmed on this project increased by 6,050 acres, while the number of hogs on the project increased from 1,884 to 5,135. The Valier-Montana Land & Water Company, which developed this project, does everything possible to insure the success of the settlers on the project. The company's engineer runs the farmer's ditches, often having a man go out and help in building the ditches at no cost to the settler. In addition, the company has men each season who cover the project showing the farmer how best to irrigate his land and giving him every aid possible to get started in the right way. For full information regarding the Valier project, address the Valier-Montana Land & Water Company, Valier, Montana.

Another very successful Carey project in Montana is the Big Timber project, located near Big Timber, in Sweet Grass county, Montana, and embracing 18,000 acres of irrigable and 14,000 acres of non-irrigable land. On this project some 9,000 acres of land have already been settled upon and cultivated, while an equal amount is now available for settlement. The price for a permanent water right on this project ranges from \$45.00



Logging Near Missoula.

to \$60.00 per acre, terms being two to ten per cent cash on first payment and the balance running from one to ten years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. This project is exceptionally favored in the excellent quality of the soil, and the intelligent interest shown by the company in the treatment and assistance rendered settlers on the project. Full information regarding the Big Timber Carey project may be had by addressing the Glass-Lindsay Land Company, Big Timber, Montana.

The Billings Carey Land project was the first successful development of Montana irrigation lands under the Carey act. The project embraces a total of 34,000 acres, of which 27,000 acres is susceptible of irrigation. Owing to the success of this project there is now open to entry but 2,132 acres of Carey land susceptible of irrigation. Permanent water rights on Carey lands in this project cost from \$25.00 to \$58.00 per acre, with an annual maintenance charge of \$1.00 per acre.

The Billings project is located upon what is known as the Billings bench, but a short distance from the rapidly growing city of Billings, and the project has made good progress during the last few years. The Billings Land & Irrigation Company, which developed the project, recently took up the question of markets which was becoming of great importance owing to the growth of the district. In 1913 the company built a farmer railroad over the project, connecting the farmers with the

**Railroad to
Market Built
For Farmers.**



Bringing Sheep in from the Range.

Billings market. This enabled many of the farmers to engage in the growing of sugar beets for the sugar factory at Billings and also put the dairymen in a position to market their milk and cream in that city. The road is so located that but a small portion of the land is more than two miles from a loading station. A thriving town has sprung up in the center of the project. Literature regarding the Billings project may be had by addressing the Billings Land & Irrigation Company, Billings, Montana.

Raising Stock Is Profitable For the Farmers. Stockraising has long been an important industry in Montana, and in 1914 this commonwealth still raised more sheep and produced more wool than any other state in the Union. The beef industry in Montana since early territorial days has been of prime importance, and it was but natural that the almost unlimited amount of free public range would attract to this state monstrous herds of cattle. It is interesting to note that with two exceptions every year between 1891 and 1910 over 200,000 head of beef cattle were shipped from Montana to eastern markets.

With the enactment of the 320-acre homestead law and the spreading of knowledge of the true agricultural conditions in Montana, followed by the influx of farmers, the land available for free public range was rapidly reduced, and during the past two or three years it has been the policy of



A Small Load of Logs.

the big cattle companies to gradually close out their extensive holdings. It is estimated that not to exceed 158,623 head of cattle were shipped from Montana during the year 1914, and with the increased local demand it is more than likely that this output will continue to grow smaller for several years. It is admitted on all sides that Montana is now in the transitory stage as regards the beef cattle industry, but those who have given the subject thought unhesitatingly declare that within a few years Montana will regain its prestige as a great producer of beef, although to do this means the production of cattle on an entirely different basis than that of the past.

In addition to cattle which may be ranged during most of the year on uncultivated lands the beef production of the state will unquestionably be larger in the near future by the development of small herds throughout the state. It has been demonstrated that it is a real economy for the farmer to feed as many head of live stock upon his farm as is practicable, and the large importation of high bred stock during the past year indicates that an unusually numerous body of farmers are taking advantage of this condition.

More Cattle To Be Raised In Montana.

Montana has for years been the leading sheep growing and wool producing state of the union, and in 1914 it produced a total of 30,177,000 pounds of raw wool of a value of \$6,364,329. In a lesser way the wool



Along the Park-to-Park Highway.

industry is undergoing the same change as the beef industry, the settlement of the open range making it necessary to cut down many of the larger flocks of the state. The increasing number of small flocks, however, and the better and more intelligent care now being given the range, together with the high price of wool, makes it certain that the growing of sheep will always be an important industry in Montana.

In addition to the development of its beef and dairy herds, horses and hogs are also of prime importance. The growing of hogs on a commercial scale has recently been successfully undertaken

**Wool Growing
An Industry
of Importance.**

in practically every section of the state and is rapidly being extended. Many Montana swine are consumed in the larger markets of the state, and the surplus finds ready sale at both eastern and western primary markets.

Horse-raising is a very important industry in Montana. The range horse—the “cayuse” of olden days—has given way to a large extent to full blooded stock with a preponderance of heavy draft animals. A few years ago the United States War Department established at Miles City the largest remount station in the United States, and coincident with this has been developed at Miles City the largest primary horse market in the world. Here very successful sales are held every month, and practically every kind of horse flesh, from the full blooded running and trotting ani-



Good Farming With Good Montana Horses.

imals to the heaviest of draft horses, are bought for shipment to every section of this country and abroad.

Although the dairy industry of Montana is still in its infancy, the possibilities in this line of farming are very great, and the past two years has seen rapid growth. The climate of Montana is very favorable to dairying. The winters are not so severe as in some central states, and the greater part of Montana is better adapted to dairying than these states. In summer the weather is fine for the work, and with cool evenings and plenty of good cold running water in all parts of the state, dairy products are easily handled.

Montana is noted for the vast amount of hay that is being grown. Clover, alfalfa and other grasses are produced in abundance. With plenty of water for irrigation in nearly all parts of the state, pastures, one of the most essential items for the dairyman, are easily kept in good condition until late in the fall. Alfalfa is being raised in nearly all sections of the state, and dairymen find that this is a very valuable roughage feed and cheap in cost. The demand for dairy products is very strong the year round, and there is no state in the Union in which the market is so well maintained. Taking into consideration the cheapness of the land, the vast amount of feed that can be grown and the high prices received

**Horses and Hogs
Add To Wealth
Of The Farmers.**



Apple Growing is Becoming an Important Montana Industry.

for dairy products, Montana, it seems certain to assume, will rapidly become the ideal dairying state.

Horticulture in Montana, like many other enterprises, began in a small way but it likewise has grown to large proportions. Today fruit growing is one of the leading pursuits of the entire northwest, and Montana is sharing in its production in proportion to the utilization of her sections adapted to horticultural development. Private corporations and reclamation funds have given the horticultural industry an impetus that nothing can check, and each year sees hundreds of acres being planted to orchards. The utilization of the horticultural lands of the state affords pleasant and profitable employment for hundreds of people and will be the means of developing a type of rural life and establishing rural homes that are equal, if not surpassing any rural community in the United States. Recent experiments by farmers who are not afraid to learn what their soils will produce, have served to revolutionize previous conceptions of the horticultural opportunities of Montana. While fruit growing has heretofore been largely confined to the western section of the state, in which it has been marked with great success, it has been found that eastern Montana is also adapted to horticulture. Grapes have been successfully grown in Blaine county, while apple orchards are now common throughout the eastern part of the state.

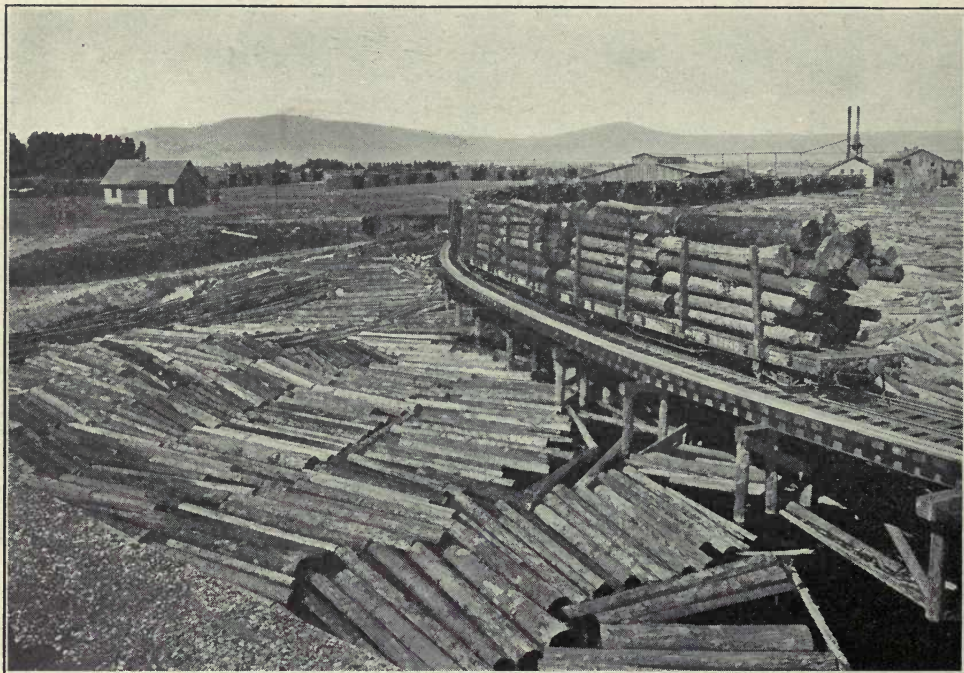


Montana Fruit and Vegetables.

Commercially, the Bitter Root valley, including Missoula and vicinity, stands foremost in orchard development. Next in horticultural importance comes that part of Flathead county lying tributary to Flathead lake. Following these sections are found Carbon county, Sanders county from Plains to Trout Creek, and Lincoln county. The orchard acreage of the state is upward of 30,000 acres, the greater part of this, however, being young orchards not yet in bearing.

Montana presents conditions for the growing of a large list of fruits, the success of their growing being measured by the care with which the grower selects the variety and the location upon which they are grown. The apple is the principal commercial fruit grown in Montana; McIntoshs, Wealthies and Gravensteins have established a reputation of their own whenever they have entered the market. Cherries rank next to the apple in importance, and many carloads are annually shipped from Bitter Root, Missoula and Flathead orchards. Pears, plums and prunes are a good source of revenue to growers who give them proper attention, and excellent success has been met in the production of peaches and grapes. The growing of canteloupes, watermelons, cucumbers and garden stuffs, especially peas, is rapidly coming into prominence in various sections of the state.

**Montana Apples
Are Known All
Over The World.**



Unloading Logs for the Mill.

Markets for all kinds of agricultural and dairy products are ready-made in the mining districts of the state. Butte, the greatest mining camp in the world with a monthly pay roll considerably in excess of a million dollars; Great Falls and Anaconda, large smelting centers, and numerous smaller camps throughout the state employ thousands of men who yearly add from sixty to seventy millions of dollars to the mineral wealth of the nation. Since 1880 Montana has produced one-third as much copper as has the entire United States since 1845, and this year's production, it is conservatively estimated, will closely

Mines and Woods approximate 400,000,000 pounds. In no other mining
Offer A Market district of the world are the methods used so advanced
For All Products. and so economical as can be found about the copper
 mines of Butte. Long ago the management of the
 different companies learned that the best results could be obtained by
 paying the best wages, by employing the most capable men, by adopting
 the best and safest methods and using the best equipment. They learned
 that the best of everything is cheapest in the long run, and new processes
 are being constantly utilized; while \$6,000,000 is this year being spent
 to enlarge and improve the smelting and reduction plants at Anaconda
 and Great Falls.

Within the last two years the zinc producing industry has come rapidly to the front in Montana, and upwards of 12,000,000 pounds of spel-



A Portion of Montana's \$7,000,000 Wool Crop.

ter are produced each month in this state. Gold mining, which brought the Montana pioneers across the plains and built up the State's first camps, has been outstripped by the mining and smelting of the baser metals, such as copper and zinc, and yet the gold production of this state, which has reached a total of approximately \$330,000,000, is still an important industry—the annual production now ranging between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The bulk of this gold is now developed as a byproduct of the copper mines of Butte, but in various parts of the state gold mining, both placer, including hydraulic and dredging, and quartz mining contribute to the annual supply of the yellow metal.

**Many Millions
Taken From
Montana Mines.**

Montana is the largest producer of silver in the world, and its annual production of from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 fine ounces is being gradually increased. Silver is secured principally from the copper ores, and any increase in its production is largely the result of a greater copper output.

Extensive and profitable coal mining operations are carried on in various sections of the state, and the mining of precious stones gives promise of assuming important proportions. Near Yogo, Montana, is the largest sapphire mine in the world, and other districts throughout the state give indication of the profitable production of precious and semi-precious stones. The mining industry, which must now take sec-



Farming is Pleasant and Profitable in Montana.

ond place in the development of the state, is in itself only in its infancy.

Coincident with the growth of Montana has come the enormous development of the water power of the state, and electricity has become the popular power in all industrial enterprises and is rapidly being utilized for the propelling of freight and passenger trains across the mountain divisions. There are few places in the world in which nature lavished so generous a hand in the distribution of natural resources as in Montana. and this is particularly true with respect to the bounteous water power

Enormous Water within the confines of this state. Two of the greatest
Power Is Now rivers of the continent, the Missouri and the Columbia,
Being Utilized. have their headwaters in the mountains of Montana
at elevations ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, and

traversing Montana for great distances leave its borders at elevations but slightly in excess of 2,000 feet above sea level. So great is the waterfall of Montana's streams that conservative electrical authorities have estimated that not less than 1,000,000 horse power can be developed within this state. Already one company, the Montana Power Company, has developed over 100,000 horse power, and additional development is being prosecuted as rapidly as markets are found. Work is now under way for the electrification of over 400 miles of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and it is expected that the other transcontinental roads will shortly follow the lead of this



Where an Acre is Worth More.

one. Electrical power is used at all of the principal mines of this state, and the invisible fluid has become an important essential in the industrial and domestic life of the commonwealth.

Supplementing its 60,000,000 acres of rich valley and bench agricultural and grazing lands, Montana has approximately 30,000,000 acres of mountain lands for the most part timber, and the lumbering industry of this state contributes in no small degree to its prosperity. The total estimated stand of commercial timber in the State of Montana is approximately 65,000,000 M feet, of which 33 per cent is in private ownership, 6 per cent in state ownership, 3 per cent in national parks and reserved public land, and 58 per cent controlled by the national forests, which cover an area of 17,977,580 acres. The commercial value of the forests in all ownership represents an aggregate community wealth of approximately \$1,500,000,000. To a state whose greatest resource is its agricultural land, the value of such a body of timber is incalculable. This great body of forest land has developed a lumbering industry which, with its enormous pay roll, adds much to the prosperity of the state and assists in furnishing a market for the products of Montana's farms.

**Timber Lands
Add To Great
Store of Wealth.**

The real value of Montana's diversity of resources cannot be even estimated. Not only are each of them adding millions of dollars to the



Montana Leads the Nation in Sheep and Wool.

wealth of the State, but in addition the success of each industry contributes largely though indirectly to the success of others. This is particularly true with regard to the influence which Montana's mining, lumbering and industrial resources have upon the development of the farm lands of the State. Not only do these industries offer a home market for many of the farm, garden and range products of the state, but in other ways they contribute to the success of the farmer and particularly the new settler. The first years on a new homestead are necessarily lean

**Outside Work
Means Much
To Homesteader.**

years for the farmer, and in the majority of instances he welcomes an opportunity to earn a little money on the outside while getting ready to grow crops. The five months annual leave of absence allowed under the homestead laws is being put to practical advantage by many new settlers, who spend this period working at good wages in the mining or lumbering districts and thus secure ready cash to assist them in their farming operations. In many instances the opportunity to secure outside work of this character has enabled a man of limited means to make a success where failure would otherwise have characterized his homesteading operations.

Montana has been proclaimed the greatest grain producing state in the Union, and its great agricultural wealth is so strongly supported by so many other industries that its lasting prosperity is assured.

Vacation Land

The Pleasure Seeker and Those Desiring Rest May Find Recreation and Comfort in Montana.



REALIZING IN IMPORTANCE its material wealth are Montana's scenic attractions. Montana has been aptly called the playground of the nation. Certainly the state can live up to this appellation, for in no other commonwealth may be found so many and so varied works of Nature which appeal irresistably to those upon vacation bent. With its wealth of natural scenery, its countless lakes and majestic peaks, its glaciers, its geysers and its wonder-colored canyons, its unlimited supply of fish and game, its great altitudes with their accompanying ideal summer temperatures, and, last but not least, its superb mountain highways, which

bring the great outdoors within easy and comfortable reach of the tourist, Montana indeed offers inviting retreat to those who would, for a day, a week or a month, break away from the commonplace.

It can be truthfully said that a vacation in Montana can be arranged to suit any taste and any purse. Camping parties can spend months in the mountains and on the lakes at a cost which is so small as to be almost negligible. Boon companions may wander for days through primeval forests at the mere expense of coffee and bacon and bread, while the sparkling trout streams serve to make their table a banquet board. On the other hand, those who would retain all the luxuries of civilization while upon their outings may here find magnificent hotels dedicated to their comfort and convenience.

**Vacations At
Your Own
Price.**

While the lakes and mountains and forests of Montana would of themselves put Montana at the head of the list of recreation places, it is to the two greatest and largest national parks that Montana owes its best known summer attractions. These two great national playgrounds—the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks—are primarily Montana institutions. Even before the nation was awakened to the importance of reserving these great natural wonders for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people, these parks were vacation and sight-seeing places for the people of Montana. Glacier National Park, containing more than 1,500 square miles and nestling upon the very apex of the continent, is wholly



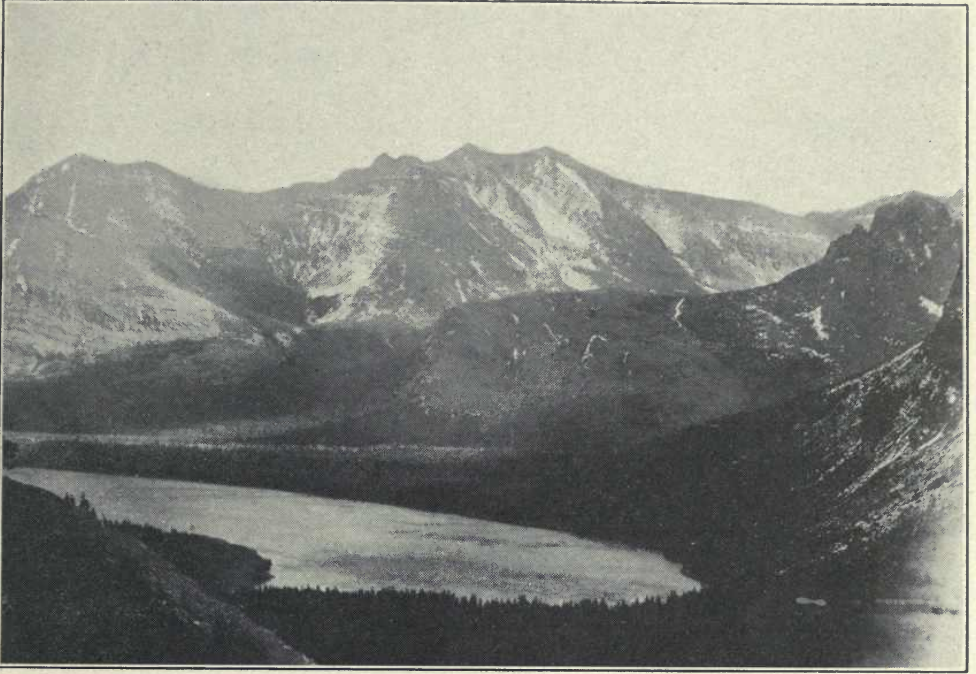
Fishing De Luxe in Northwestern Montana.

within Montana, while Yellowstone National Park, the oldest and best known of all the national reservations, is reached through this state. The official entrance to this park, an imposing rock arch, dedicated by President Roosevelt, is at Gardiner, Montana, five miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, the administrative headquarters of the great reserve, which contains over 3,500 square miles, while across the park at Yellowstone, Montana, is the western entrance, now vying in importance with its older rival.

Along The Park to Park Highway. The pride which Montana takes in these two great national playgrounds is shown by the building of a magnificent automobile highway, which connects Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, and which incidentally gives the tourist an entirely new conception of the phrase "See America First."

Between these two parks, this great roadway runs for over four hundred miles along the "backbone of the continent," giving an ever changing vision—the majesty of towering mountains, the sublime of primal forests, the romantic glamour of great cattle ranches, the busy activity of thriving cities and great industrial enterprises, and the quiet prosperity of rich farm and meadow lands.

Along this highway may be traced the history of the commonwealth. By the roadside may yet be seen the placer miners sluicing gold as the

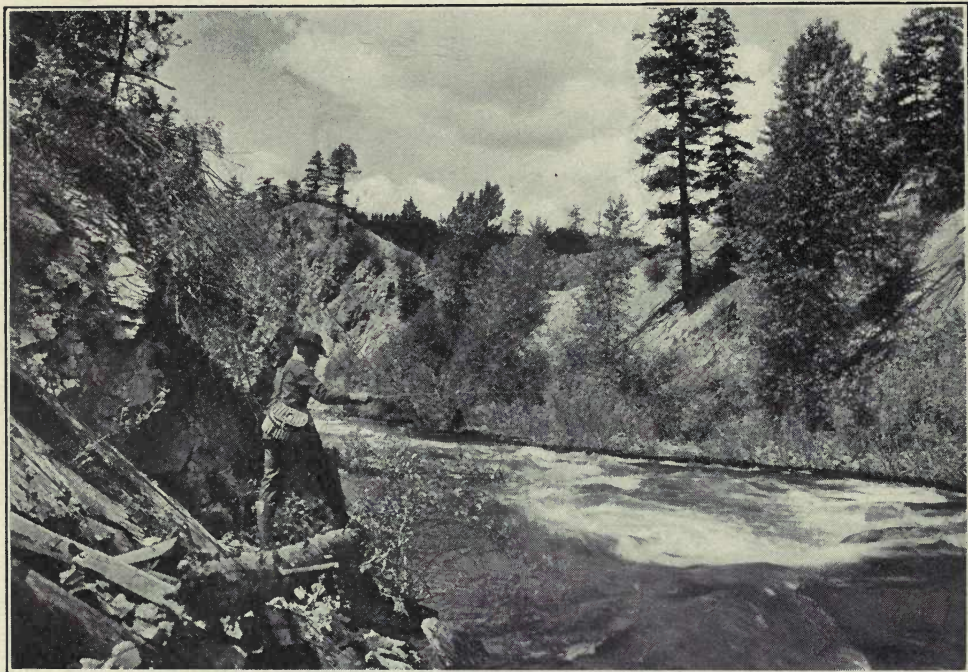


Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park.

Californian of '49 washed it from the native sands. There may be seen some of the deepest mines and some of the largest smelting and reduction plants in the world. There may be seen the woodsman felling the giant trees and the sawmills which cut them into the lumber of commerce. There may be seen the harnessing of swift and turbulent streams and their conversion into the mystic power which turns the wheels of industry all over an empire teeming with life and activity. There may be seen great traction engines breaking virgin sod that it may be sown to grain, and further beyond may be seen the shack of the homesteader—Montana's newest citizen. And if you care to stop by the side of the road you may angle from the sparkling streams the gamest trout known to the disciples of Isaak Walton, or wandering into the forests you may treat yourself to the spectacle of the greatest and most varied collection of wild game which yet remains in America.

**Nature And
Industry Work
Hand in Hand.**

Along this roadway may be seen in a state of civilization far beyond what the average tourist expects, the remnants of tribes of the aboriginal inhabitants of the western hemisphere. The Indians who formerly roved the plains and hunted buffalo and white men's scalps have been tamed and, yielding to the influence of the white men's way, has turned to raising cattle and growing grain, in which more than one Indian has



Trout Sport in a Thousand Montana Streams.

found the way to success which measures large even by the white man's standard.

The mountains and prairies of Montana are prolific in game. In fact, after centuries of relentless hunting by Indians and white men, elk, moose, deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goats and bear abound. On account of the ruthless slaughter of moose by the Indians and antelope by both races, it has been found necessary to perpetually protect these beautiful animals. Big game hunting, which in most

parts of the world, is a princely pastime capable of indulgence only by the very wealthy, may be had in Montana by even the humblest. Despite the slaughter of bison and other large game animals by early settlers of the state and the relentless hunting by Indians ages before

the white man's advent, all game in Montana, with the exception of the American bison, is now increasing under the protection afforded by the game laws and constant patrolling by the members of the state game department. Twenty-five years ago the elk on the northern boundary of the Yellowstone National park did not number one-half as many as they do today and in the northwestern part of the state where these animals have never had the protection afforded by the federal authorities, they have more than held their own and are numerically stronger now than twelve years ago.



Bison on Reserve Near Missoula.

Unlike some of the eastern states and Canadian provinces the game and fish districts of Montana are not subject to private lease by native or foreign citizens and all of the vast territory of the state, covered by almost 150,000 square miles of prairies, mountains and timbered areas, watered by thousands of lakes and streams, is open to all followers of the sport, subject only to the liberal provisions of the state game laws, which permit the killing in season of all game animals, except moose, antelope, buffalo, bison, caribou, mountain sheep and goats, and elk in certain counties, while the gamest of game fish, trout and grayling, may be taken from the waters at all times of the year with rod, hook and line.

**Hunting Deer
Within A Few
Miles of Home.**

There is not a city or town in the mountainous region which does not yearly contain the carcasses of deer killed within a radius of a few miles of the business sections. Many deer are annually bagged within ten miles of Helena, and the same may be said of Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Dillon, Livingston, Bozeman, Deer Lodge, and Kalispell. Mountain sheep and Rocky Mountain goats are in considerable numbers within a few miles of Anaconda and Deer Lodge. But few states possess the proud and majestic Rocky Mountain sheep. Montana is pre-eminently the abode of the largest number of these magnificent animals in the United States. For the present these beautiful



An Ideal Vacation Spot.

animals are protected by the game laws and are expected to rapidly increase.

From September first of each year, on which date the season opens for ducks and other water fowl, only, until November 30, when the season on all big game closes, the mountains of Montana contain thousands of hunters, some camping for a few days, and others out for a month or six weeks' trip, systematically bagging all the different varieties of birds and animals permitted to be killed under the law. The

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|---|--|
| <p>Offers Good Nerve Test. A Hungry Bear</p> | <p>season on elk and deer is from October 1 to December 15; there being a limit of one per season on the former and two per season on the latter; on grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, pheasant, partridge, sage hen, with a limit of five per day, from September 15 to October 15, except in the counties of Custer, Dawson, Richland, Sheridan, Valley, Philips, Rosebud, Big Horn, Prairie and Fallon, in which counties the open season on these birds is from September 1 to October 1; wild ducks, limit twenty per day, and wild geese and brant (no limit) September 1 to January 1.</p> |
|---|--|

There is no closed season on bear, which are often the coveted quarry of local and eastern sportsmen, during the months of April, May and the early part of June. At this time, especially during the month of May, the skins are prime. The animals have just finished their winter



Good Roads are the Rule in Montana.

hibernation. When they first emerge from their long retreat, they are in fairly good flesh and ravenously hungry. Unless they immediately find food in considerable quantity they rapidly lose flesh and soon become thin and gaunt. It is at this time that bear travel over a large area in twenty-four hours in quest of meals and it is especially true of the Grizzly or Silver Tip variety that at this season they are most fierce and seldom seek to avoid an encounter with their natural enemy—man—consequently to the hunter, in addition to procuring pelts in their prime condition, there is the added zest of dangerous sport.

Bear are native to all the mountainous regions of the State, but probably the greatest numbers are found in the **Bear, Deer** counties adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park and in **and Elk** the northwestern portion of Montana, being particularly **Also Found.** numerous on the South Fork of the Flathead and Swan rivers, in Powell, Flathead, Missoula and Lincoln counties, where many silver tips and other varieties of the bruin family abound. These regions are also the homes of thousands of elk and deer which may be hunted during the open season, subject only to the provisions of the game laws, which require the possession of the proper hunting license and an observance of the law as to the limit.

While Montana has long been known as the hunter's paradise, the fishing streams are also among the best on the American continent.

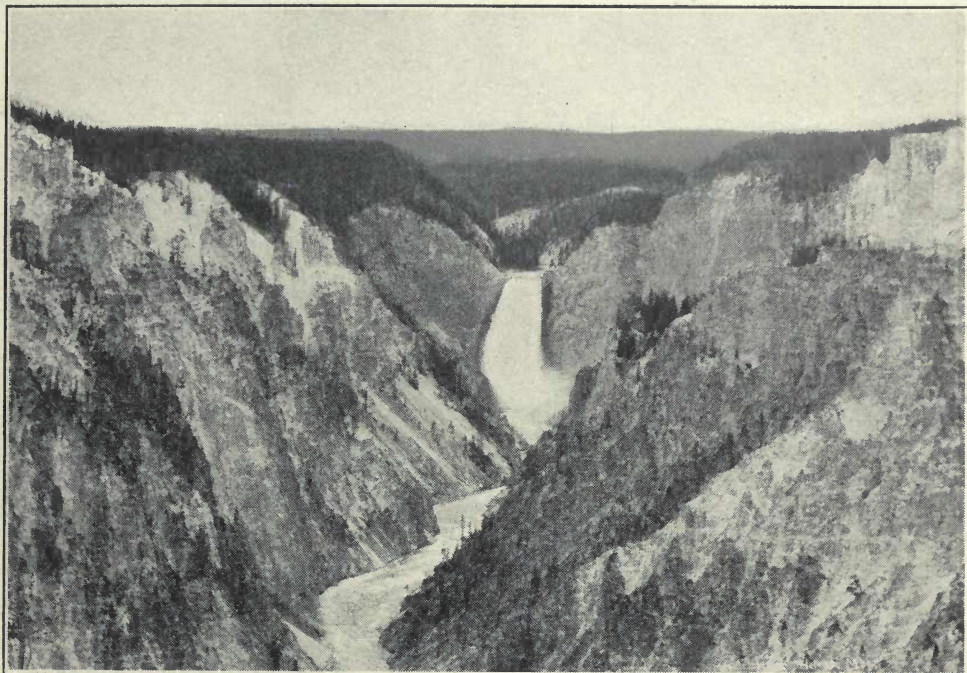


Moonlight on Flathead Lake.

Here, native to the waters of the eastern side of the continental divide, are found millions of toothsome grayling, beautiful game fish, the peacocks of the aqueous realm, which are native to only three localities—Montana, Michigan and Alaska. On the western slope of the Rocky Mountains trout abound in great quantities and numerous varieties. To specify the best trout fishing in Montana would be a presumption and more than that it would be largely a guess—there are so many streams and mountain lakes in which abound these gamy specimens of the finny

**Nimrods Have
Hundreds of
Fishing Streams.**

tribe. The Stillwater, Big Boulder of Sweet Grass county, the Upper Yellowstone, the Gallatin and tributaries, the Madison, Red Rock river and lakes, the Big Hole, Silver and Georgetown lakes, Flint creek, Rick creek, the Big Blackfoot river, Clark's Fork, the Flathead, Stillwater river of Flathead county, the Big river, the Kootenai, the Yakt, the Swan and hundreds of smaller streams throughout the state, together with the lakes of Lincoln and Flathead counties, all afford this most alluring pleasure. An excellent detailed description of the fish streams and game regions of Montana and how best to reach them, written by Mr. Dave Morgan, chief deputy game warden, is published in the first biennial report of the Montana Game and Fish Commission, a copy of which will be forwarded free by this Department upon receipt of four cents' postage.



Lower Falls and Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—Yellowstone National Park.

The game laws require that all males over the age of fourteen years who are resident citizens of this state and who desire to hunt and fish shall first procure a license therefore. This license may be had upon payment of \$1.00 to the state game and fish warden or any salaried deputy or \$1.10 to a justice of the peace or non-salaried deputy. Any person who has not resided in this state for the six months last past, but is a citizen of the United States may procure a non-residents' license, of which there are three classes—the "general" which entitles the holder to hunt large and small game and to fish, and costs \$25; the "limited" which entitled the holder to hunt small and feathered game and to fish, and costs \$10; and "fishing" which entitles the holder to fish only and costs \$2. Any person who is not a citizen of the United States, irrespective of the time he has resided within this state, is entitled to secure an alien license, which is in two classes—"alien general," which entitles the holder to hunt large and small game and to fish and costs \$30; "alien fishing" which entitles the holder to fish only and costs \$5.

**Game Laws
Insure Good
Sport To All.**

Among the natural wonders of Montana, the tourist should not neglect the Lewis and Clark cavern (formerly called Morrison's cave), a limestone cavern of great scientific interest, because of its length and because of the number of large vaulted chambers it contains. It is of historic interest, also, because it overlooks for a distance of more than fifty miles



Upper St. Mary's Lake—Glacier National Park.

the trail of Lewis and Clark along the Jefferson river, named by them. The vaults of the cavern are magnificently decorated with stalactites and stalagmite formations of great variety in size, form and color, the equal of, if not rivaling, the similar formations in the well known Luray caves in Virginia.

The cavern is located about three-quarters of a mile northeasterly from Cavern, a postoffice in Jefferson county and a station on the Northern Pacific railway, about 45 miles from Butte. The cave may also be

**Cavern Which
Rivals Famous
Mammoth Cave.**

reached from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul station of Alcazar, about two miles distant. The cavern is situated in a massive deposit of what is known as Madison limestone, which at this place dips steeply to the southwest. The various chambers in the cave, as far as explored, extend for a distance of about 700 feet horizontally and 350 feet vertically, but there are many openings and passages that have never been explored. The chambers and passages seem in general to follow the dip of the formation. The cavern is best reached by following the railroad track easterly for about a quarter of a mile and then following a circuitous road or trail about one and a half miles. The mouths of the cavern are 1,300 feet above the railroads and the climb requires about an hour and a half. Its two entrances which are about one hundred yards apart, are upon the walls of a deep canyon about 500 feet below the rim.



Lakes, Mountains and Woodland Combine to Make a Charming Scene.

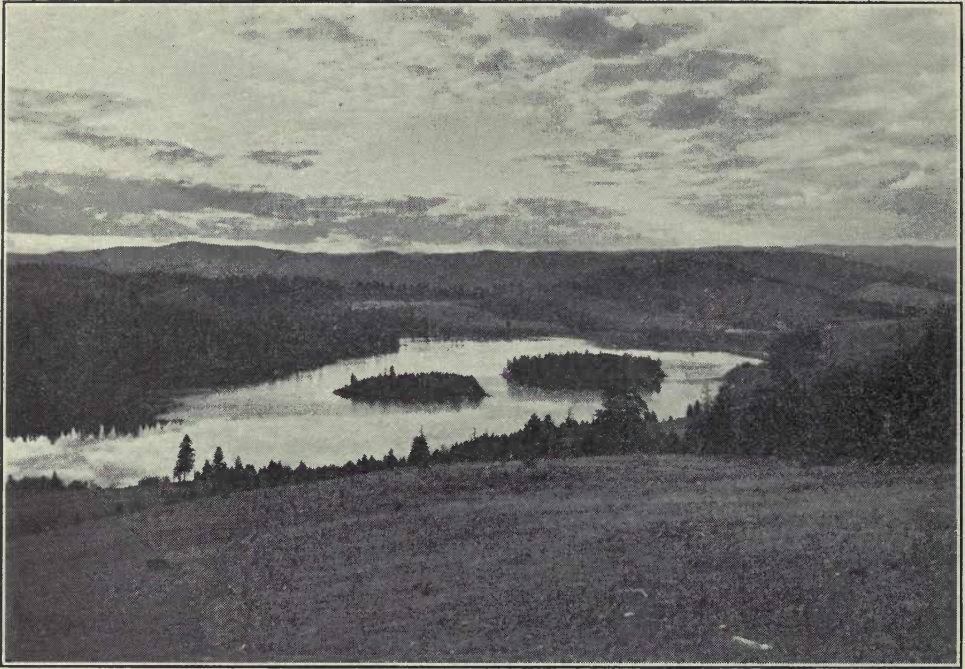
The Lewis and Clark cavern is a national monument, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Yellowstone National Park has unrivalled claim to the title of the Wonderland of America. In fact, at no place on the globe, are to be found, so closely grouped, so many natural phenomena. It is the home of the unique and unusual in nature, and its attractions are known all over the civilized world, from every country of which it annually draws its large quota of visitors. During the year 1914, 20,250 persons toured the park, and it is expected that this number will, because of heavy western travel, be doubled during 1915.

**Playground
Is Open To
All The People.**

The tour of the Yellowstone National Park may be made in five and one-half days, and yet, so many and so varied are the opportunities here to enjoy the wonders which abound on every hand, that a visitor may spend months within the park confines and know not the feeling of time heaviness. The route of tourist travel through the park is ideally arranged to produce a constantly changing view of world wonders, with each new scene lifting the emotions to a higher point and giving a more glorious conception of nature's marvelous work.

First, at Mammoth, with its hundreds of mineral springs, constantly building and rebuilding myriad formations, and its wierd spectral rocks and subterranean caverns; another day, and the visitor is in the heart



Where the Mountains End.

of the geyser region, where, each on its own regular schedule a hundred spouting springs send forth their charge of boiling water, playing for a minute or an hour, as the case may be, sending their streams upward in some instances to heights of hundreds of feet, and then dropping back into the form of a clear pool which gives no indication of the mighty forces working beneath its surface; out of the geyser region, the tourist views and sails across beautiful Lake Yellowstone, a magnificent body of cool, clear crystal water, over 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, a scene

Weird Sights

To Be Witnessed

In Geyser Land.

activity he witnessed the day before can be scarcely more than a dream, so strikingly is the contrast; another day and he comes upon the wonder of wonders—the falls and grand canyon of the Yellowstone, a mighty river dropping over a precipice of 360 feet and into a chasm, the wonderful coloring of which has baffled every artist who sought to transfer its marvelous tints to canvas.

There are numerous and varied accommodations for those who desire to “do” Yellowstone National Park. This great national playground is open to all the people and the choice of the method of viewing its wonders lies entirely with the individual. Many parties annually go through the park with their own camping “outfits,” making the trip as leisurely as they desire, and while enjoying the unusual scenes about them live, in



Foot of Lake McDonald—Glacier National Park.

reality, close to nature. Although wild game of all kinds is protected in the park, fishing is allowed in all the streams and in many parts of the park excellent catches may be had. Others patronize the professional camping companies and thus enjoy outdoor life without the expense and worry of providing and caring for their own means of transportation. Many others secure accommodations at the Wylie permanent camps, which company also maintains a line of stages for the transportation of its guests. Another favorite method of seeing the park is to take advantage of the palatial hotels which the Yellowstone Park Hotel Association has erected at various points throughout the park, in close proximity to the scenes of the great natural wonders. As the precincts of the park are still closed to the automobile, tourists are transported between the hotels by comfortable stage coaches, and coaching itself has a most delightful attraction. By following the hotel route the tourist is enabled to reach all the points of interest in the park and at the same time to enjoy, between sight-seeing expeditions, all of the comforts and conveniences of a metropolitan hostelry, with most excellent cuisine and service.

**Vacation Can
Be Had At
Low Expense.**

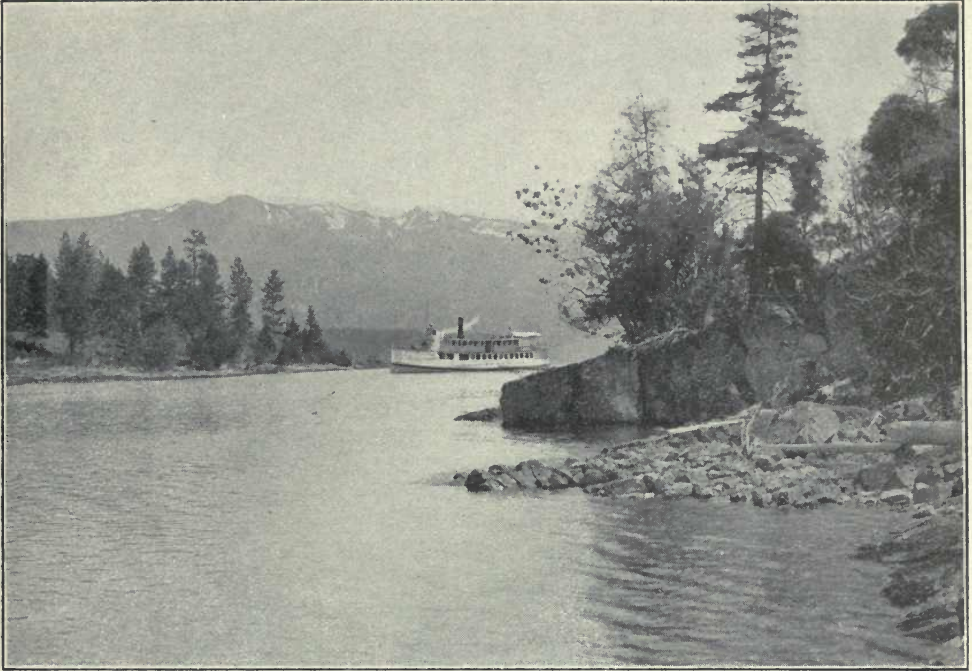
Those desiring to visit the Yellowstone National Park should go to Livingston, on the main line of the Northern Pacific, from which point a branch line runs up the picturesque Yellowstone to Gardiner. Over this line modern Pullman trains are run twice daily, making the trip to the



An Orchard Home Along the Lakes.

park as easy and comfortable as a ride on a transcontinental train. Representatives of the various companies holding camping, transportation and hotel concessions in the park may be met on the train and all arrangements made for necessary accommodations. The cost of the park trip is usually between \$35 and \$60, depending upon the character of the accommodations desired. The season is from June 15 to September 15 each year.

Glacier National Park is the newest of the great national playgrounds, having been created by act of congress in February, 1910, and yet so well and favorably known have its attractions become that between June 1 and October 1, 1914, 12,168 visitors registered at its two entrances, Belton and Glacier Park station. This park is located in northwestern Montana and comprises an area of 1,500 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian border, on the south by the main line of the Great Northern railway, on the west by the north fork of the Flathead river and on the east by the Blackfeet Indian reservation. The main range of the Rocky Mountains extends from north to south throughout the center of the park, and within this region is found a variety of mountain scenery unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur on this continent, and said by those who have seen both countries to excell



Along the Narrows in Flathead Lake.

the famous Alps of Switzerland. Recently Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, wrote:

"The United States contains Switzerland, the Riviera, the fiords of Norway and the Egyptian desert. This is a flamboyant way of saying a simple fact that there is nothing of natural grandeur or beauty which our people cross the water to enjoy, which has not its rival or superior within this country. And in addition our land is rich in canons, forests and natural wonders, the like of which the Old World does not present.

"To see the Yellowstone, with its golden canon and its strange spouting geysers; the emerald lakes of Glacier, gathered in the laps of massive mountains of brilliant red; * * * —to see these is to know 'Nature in her supremest moments.' "

**Making It
Easy To See
Glacier Land.**

Glacier National Park takes its name from the fact that within its borders are upwards of 60 living glaciers, of which the Blackfeet glacier, covering an area of almost five miles square, is the largest. There are within the park more than 250 mountain lakes, hundreds of wild mountain streams and almost countless beautiful water falls. There are snow-covered mountain peaks ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in height, a number of which have never been climbed by white men. This region of scenic beauty and scientific wonder is awaiting the tourist, the explorer, the fisherman, the artist, the scientist and the mountain climber, and because of its variety of attractions and



A Profitable Way to Spend a Vacation.

ease of access, it is destined to become one of the great playgrounds of the world.

Already much progress has been made toward making it easy for the tourist to see Glacier-land. So rapidly has this been carried on, that it is now possible to penetrate the very heart of the Glacier region by automobile, Secretary of the Interior Lane having directed the building of an automobile road to Lake McDermott, where may be found all the comforts and conveniences of a modern city hotel, located in what was

until recently one of the most remote and inaccessible recesses of the northwest.

**Pack Horses,
Automobiles**

And Launches.

The Great Northern Railway, the officials of which were active in the movement for the setting aside of this great natural reserve, has taken a leading part in providing accommodations for those who desire to view the park. At Glacier Park station, the eastern entrance to the park, a magnificent hotel, costing upwards of \$200,000, and having accommodations for 300 guests, was opened to the public in the spring of 1913, but before the close of the year it was found that this was inadequate to supply the demand, and the construction of an annex, to double the hotel's capacity, was immediately commenced and rushed to completion. This hotel is unique among the inns of the world and deserves more than passing mention. It is constructed of huge logs, and its great lobby, with its campfire

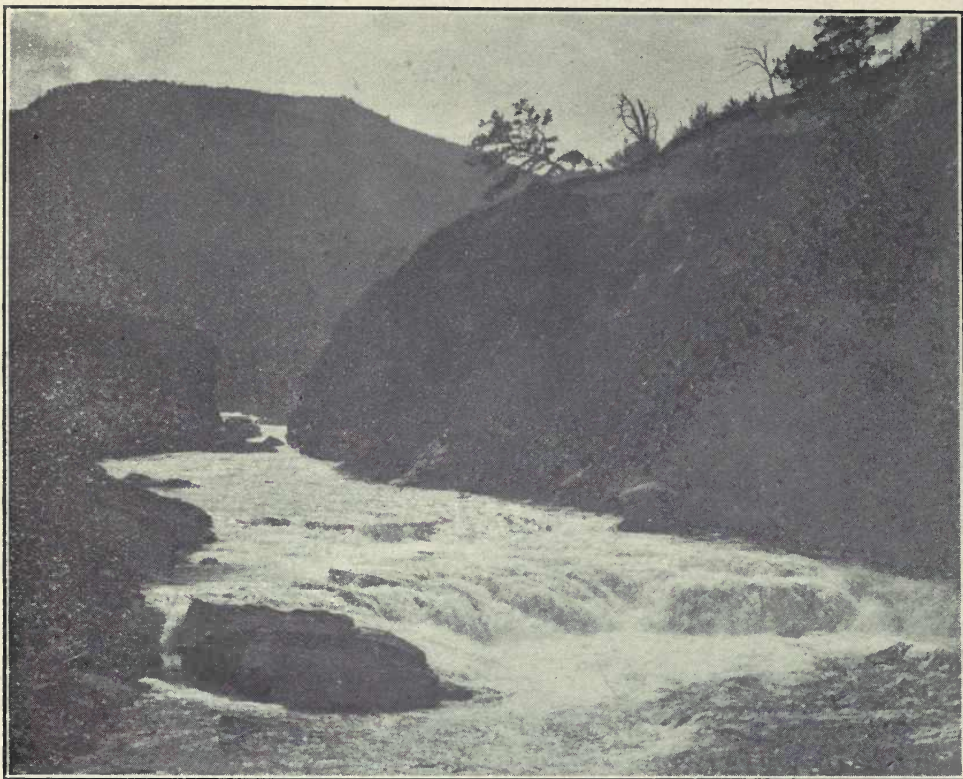


Montana is a Crank on Good Roads.

in the center, and around which hang hundreds of bear skins and buffalo skulls and other early-day trophies, is one of the show places of the continent. In addition to this hotel and the one at Lake McDermott, the Great Northern has established comfortable and sanitary permanent camps at easy stages throughout the park. These are gradually being replaced by Swiss chalets, a magnificent example of which is located at Belton, the western entrance to the park.

Many who make the trip through the interior of Glacier Park do so by walking, taking camping equipment with them on pack horses or securing accommodations at the permanent camps. Others go through on horseback, plenty of horses and guides being available during the season. This trip takes the visitor over the continental divide and over some of the largest glaciers and is very popular with those who desire to "rough it." For those who do not care for traveling as hard as this, however, easy and in fact luxurious trips can be made far into the interior of the park from either entrance. From Glacier park station, as stated above, the tourist may penetrate the heart of the glacier region at McDermott lake, using automobiles and steam launches the entire

Crystal Lakes
And Streams
Call The Weary.



Countless Turbulent Mountain Streams in Montana.

way. From Belton, on the western side, there is an easy stage or auto ride to beautiful Lake McDonald, upon the shores of which numerous permanent cottages and camps, as well as two modern hotels, both of which were greatly enlarged in 1914 to accommodate the rapidly increasing tourist travel. Long before Glacier National Park was created by congress, Lake McDonald had more than a state-wide reputation as a summer attraction, and many prominent citizens have secured small land holdings on the shores of the lake and spend the entire summer amid these attractive surroundings.

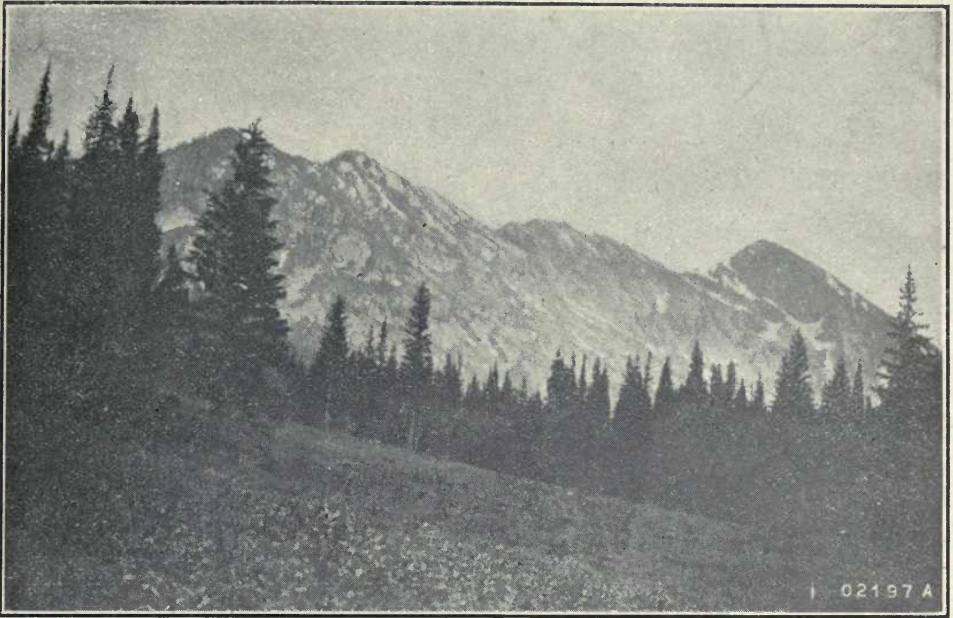
Glacier Park

"Done" At

Moderate Cost.

Glacier park is reached only by the main line of the Great Northern railway, being entered either from Glacier Park station, on the eastern border, or Belton, on the western. Trips through the park may be made at a cost of from \$1 to \$10 a day, depending upon the character of the accommodations desired and the number of persons in the party making the trip. Good accommodations may be had at the hotels and permanent camps at the uniform rate of \$3 per day, American plan. The Glacier park season is from June 1 to October 15.

In addition to the two great national parks, there are many other



A Camping Spot in the National Forest.

places which invite one to while away vacation hours. Along the shores of Flathead lake, the largest fresh water lake in the country, numerous restful places are to be found. Flathead lake is easily reached from Kalispell, on the Great Northern, or from Ravalli, on the Northern Pacific. Swan lake, near by, is popular with summer colonists.

The famous Kootenai country, stretching through Lincoln county, in the northwestern corner of the state, attracts many summer visitors, who find restful days in the shadow of the giant pines and along the banks of the wonderfully beautiful lakes and rivers. The Blackfoot valley, in northern Powell county, offers numerous attractions, and is especially popular with Helena and Great Falls people, while the lakes on the Missouri river near Helena, are being rapidly developed into summer resorts. At Helena, also, is the famous Broadwater natatorium, the largest enclosed swimming pool in the world, which annually attracts visitors from all over the country.

**Fountain Of
Youth Is
Not Needed.**

These are but a few of the better known places which appeal to those on vacation bent. There is scarcely a section of the state in which mountain streams, so dear to the heart of the angler, are not to be found, and those who want to get away from the beaten path of summer tourist travel can easily do so by dropping off the train at almost any station in the mountains and beating back a few miles, where they can become immersed in solitude.



Where Nature Strives to Please.

While Montana is calling for the home-builder and the settler, it, nevertheless, welcomes the casual visitor. In this country, it is believed that Americans should "See America first," and in doing so there can be no better way than to begin with Montana. Many weeks may be spent in sight-seeing and out-door enjoyment in Montana, and the time thus spent will not be wasted. It will not be taken from the sum total of one's life. Rather, it will lengthen your years, and more than that it will, in bettered health and increased capacity for living, give you the real heritage of the mountain land. Ponce de Leon's fabled fountain of youth has not, in fact, been discovered, but its nearest substitute, all are agreed, is to be found amid the mountains and lakes of Montana, the glories of Nature's most inspiring efforts.



Montana Grains the Best in the World

AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
AT SAN FRANCISCO, MONTANA WON

The Grand Prize in Cereals

The highest competitive award in the agricultural division, while Montana farmers were awarded more medals than were given the agricultural exhibitors of any other state or foreign country.

Montana received nine medals of honor on wheat, oats, barley, flax, grains and general agricultural products;

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 73 Gold Medals | 236 Silver Medals | 195 Bronze Medals |
| 100 Honorable Mention | | |

The winnings at San Francisco Fair are only a few of a long string of victories that the state has carried off in competition with the world and with other states.

At the NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION, Dallas, Texas, 1914, Montana won World's Championships in—

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wheat—(Grain and sheaf). | Clover—(sheaf). |
| Barley—(Grain and sheaf). | Millet—(sheaf). |
| Oats—(sheaf). | Brome Grass—(sheaf). |
| Flax—(Sheaf). | Orchard Grass—(Sheaf and Seed). |
| Timothy—(sheaf). | |

United States Championships in—

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Oats | Fall Wheat |
| Spring Wheat | Macaroni |

At the DRY FARMING CONGRESS, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1913, Montana won four out of twelve sweepstakes, as follows—

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| First on Turkey Red Wheat; | First on sheaf of alfalfa; |
| First on sheaf of hard wheat; | First on timothy. |

At the MINNEAPOLIS LAND SHOW, 1912, Montana won the \$5,000 first prize for the best five bushels of wheat.

At the LAND PRODUCTS SHOW, St. Paul, 1911, Montana won first prize for largest and best exhibit of products from any one state; first prize for best bushel of winter wheat produced in the northwest; first prize on barley.

At the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN LAND SHOW, New York, 1911, Montana was awarded four sweepstake prizes for best wheat, best oats, best barley and best alfalfa. First prize offered for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown in the United States and best 100 pounds of oats grown in United States were both awarded to Montana exhibitors; also first prize for the best bushel of barley.

When Montana Grains are shown they take FIRST PRIZE AGAINST THE WORLD. FIRST IN QUALITY AND FIRST IN QUANTITY is Montana's motto.

Montana Banks Reflect the State's Prosperity

December 31, 1914, there were in Montana 62 National Banks, 208 State Banks and Trust Companies and 22 Private Banks. The Combined Report of the Condition of These 292 Institutions, as Tabulated by Mr. H. S. Magraw, the State Superintendent of Banks, Shows Stronger Than Any Words Can Portray the Substantial Nature of the Prosperity Which Montana Is Enjoying.

The Following Table Shows the Aggregate Resources and Liabilities of the Banks of Montana on the Date Given:

| RESOURCES | National Banks | State Banks | Private Banks |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$32,433,117.97 | \$35,414,859.95 | \$4,421,494.29 |
| Overdrafts | 128,145.50 | 712,063.72 | 147,086.55 |
| Bonds and Warrants..... | 7,170,889.20* | 2,140,920.01 | 780,037.62 |
| Real Estate, Furn. & Fix..... | 1,893,624.57 | 2,687,374.21 | 798,934.76 |
| Cash on Hand | 3,571,184.32 | 3,472,969.50 | 757,532.86 |
| Due from Banks..... | 9,419,063.07 | 8,119,074.34 | 1,027,117.90 |
| Checks and Cash Items | 396,566.92** | 353,357.22 | 56,140.79 |
| Other Resources | 167,219.05 | 73,954.41 | 6,093.04 |
| Total Resources | \$55,179,810.60 | \$52,974,573.36 | \$7,994,437.81 |

*—Includes \$3,305,700 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.

**—Nickels and cents included.

| LIABILITIES | National Banks | State Banks | Private Banks |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Capital Stock | \$ 5,405,000.00 | \$ 8,110,000.00 | \$1,009,100.00 |
| Surplus | 2,716,500.00 | 1,885,418.93 | 52,200.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 1,100,749.48 | 1,425,108.87 | 74,150.66 |
| Due to Banks | 2,754,053.36 | 2,320,956.34 | 108,023.37 |
| Deposits, Checking | 28,228,195.15 | 25,106,206.61 | 3,859,027.55 |
| Deposits, Savings | 11,344,335.19 | 13,039,280.63 | 2,720,112.74 |
| Bills Payable | 162,460.00 | 1,083,009.86 | 171,637.90 |
| Other Liabilities | 3,468,517.42† | 4,592.12 | 185.59 |
| Total Liabilities | \$55,179,810.60 | \$52,974,573.36 | \$7,994,437.81 |

†—Includes \$3,171,537.50 National Bank notes outstanding and \$296,931.32 Dividends unpaid.

Progress of Montana Agriculture

(All figures from the year books of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

FIFTEEN YEARS' GROWTH IN WHEAT

| Year | Acres | Bu. Per Acre | Production | Value |
|------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1900 | 72,555 | 26.6 | 1,929,963 | \$ 1,177,277 |
| 1901 | 88,807 | 26.5 | 2,353,386 | 1,576,769 |
| 1902 | 90,583 | 26.0 | 2,355,158 | 1,460,198 |
| 1903 | 98,735 | 28.2 | 2,784,327 | 1,837,656 |
| 1904 | 108,608 | 23.9 | 2,596,731 | 2,311,091 |
| 1905 | 119,469 | 23.8 | 2,843,326 | 2,018,787 |
| 1906 | 137,389 | 24.0 | 3,297,336 | 2,110,295 |
| 1907 | 139,000 | 28.8 | 4,003,000 | 3,243,000 |
| 1908 | 153,000 | 24.2 | 3,703,000 | 3,185,000 |
| 1909 | 350,000 | 30.8 | 10,764,000 | 9,364,000 |
| 1910 | 480,000 | 22.0 | 10,560,000 | 9,081,000 |
| 1911 | 429,000 | 28.7 | 12,299,000 | 9,470,000 |
| 1912 | 803,000 | 24.1 | 19,346,000 | 12,381,000 |
| 1913 | 870,000 | 23.8 | 20,673,000 | 13,644,000 |
| 1914 | 910,000 | 20.2 | 18,356,000 | 16,704,000 |

FIFTEEN YEARS' GROWTH IN POTATOES

| Year | Acres | Bu. Per Acre | Production | Value |
|------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1900 | 4,781 | 134 | 640,654 | \$ 339,547 |
| 1901 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1902 | 11,521 | 153 | 1,762,713 | 881,356 |
| 1903 | 12,904 | 176 | 2,271,104 | 999,286 |
| 1904 | 13,162 | 143 | 1,882,166 | 1,148,121 |
| 1905 | 13,688 | 120 | 1,642,560 | 969,110 |
| 1906 | 14,099 | 152 | 2,143,048 | 1,307,259 |
| 1907 | 18,000 | 150 | 2,700,000 | 1,350,000 |
| 1908 | 20,000 | 138 | 2,760,000 | 1,932,000 |
| 1909 | 25,000 | 180 | 4,500,000 | 2,295,000 |
| 1910 | 25,000 | 120 | 3,000,000 | 2,550,000 |
| 1911 | 27,000 | 150 | 4,050,000 | 2,997,000 |
| 1912 | 37,000 | 165 | 6,105,000 | 2,442,000 |
| 1913 | 36,000 | 140 | 5,040,000 | 3,377,000 |
| 1914 | 37,000 | 140 | 5,180,000 | 3,315,000 |

FIFTEEN YEARS' GROWTH IN FLAX

| Year | Acres | Bu. Per Acre | Production | Value |
|------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1901 | 16 | 13.7 | 200 | \$ 268 |
| 1902 | 12,500 | 9.0 | 112,500 | 76,500 |
| 1903 | 12,625 | 14.0 | 176,750 | 106,050 |
| 1904 | 9,334 | 8.0 | 74,672 | 70,938 |
| 1905 | 16,570 | 10.0 | 165,700 | 135,874 |
| 1906 | 24,855 | 12.0 | 298,260 | 298,260 |
| 1907 | 34,000 | 13.0 | 436,000 | 353,000 |
| 1908 | 9,000 | 11.5 | 104,000 | 104,000 |
| 1909 | 10,000 | 12.0 | 120,000 | 192,000 |
| 1910 | 60,000 | 7.0 | 420,000 | 1,008,000 |
| 1911 | 425,000 | 7.7 | 3,272,000 | 5,890,000 |
| 1912 | 460,000 | 12.0 | 5,520,000 | 6,182,000 |
| 1913 | 400,000 | 9.0 | 3,600,000 | 4,140,000 |
| 1914 | 320,000 | 8.0 | 2,560,000 | 3,072,000 |

Progress of Montana Agriculture—Continued

(All figures from year books of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

FIFTEEN YEARS' GROWTH IN CORN

| Year | Acres | Bu. Per Acre | Production | Value |
|------|--------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1900 | 1,598 | 15.0 | 23,970 | \$ 14,172 |
| 1901 | 3,095 | 25.0 | 77,375 | 69,638 |
| 1902 | 3,714 | 22.0 | 81,708 | 58,820 |
| 1903 | 3,788 | 24.1 | 91,291 | 56,600 |
| 1904 | 3,902 | 22.2 | 86,624 | 58,904 |
| 1905 | 3,941 | 19.4 | 76,455 | 51,989 |
| 1906 | 3,980 | 23.4 | 93,132 | 60,536 |
| 1907 | 4,000 | 22.5 | 90,000 | 61,000 |
| 1908 | 4,000 | 23.4 | 94,000 | 85,000 |
| 1909 | 5,000 | 35.0 | 175,000 | 150,000 |
| 1910 | 8,000 | 23.0 | 184,000 | 175,000 |
| 1911 | 20,000 | 26.5 | 530,000 | 424,000 |
| 1912 | 24,000 | 25.5 | 612,000 | 428,000 |
| 1913 | 28,000 | 31.5 | 882,000 | 679,000 |
| 1914 | 50,000 | 28.0 | 1,400,000 | 1,064,000 |

FIFTEEN YEARS' GROWTH IN OATS

| Year | Acres | Bu. Per Acre | Production | Value |
|------|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1900 | 65,865 | 39.0 | 2,568,735 | \$1,078,869 |
| 1901 | 147,365 | 42.0 | 6,189,330 | 2,228,159 |
| 1902 | 159,154 | 41.9 | 6,668,553 | 2,400,679 |
| 1903 | 162,337 | 46.4 | 7,532,437 | 2,636,353 |
| 1904 | 167,207 | 37.7 | 6,303,704 | 2,899,704 |
| 1905 | 178,911 | 41.3 | 7,389,024 | 3,177,280 |
| 1906 | 196,802 | 43.2 | 8,501,846 | 3,740,812 |
| 1907 | 240,000 | 49.0 | 11,760,000 | 5,410,000 |
| 1908 | 254,000 | 41.6 | 10,566,000 | 5,177,000 |
| 1909 | 300,000 | 51.3 | 15,390,000 | 6,464,000 |
| 1910 | 350,000 | 38.0 | 13,000,000 | 6,118,000 |
| 1911 | 425,000 | 49.8 | 21,165,000 | 8,466,000 |
| 1912 | 476,000 | 48.0 | 22,848,000 | 7,997,000 |
| 1913 | 500,000 | 43.5 | 21,750,000 | 6,960,000 |
| 1914 | 530,000 | 43.5 | 18,550,000 | 7,234,000 |

FIFTEEN YEARS' GROWTH IN BARLEY

| Year | Acres | Bu. Per Acre | Production | Value |
|------|--------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1900 | 5,194 | 38.8 | 201,527 | \$ 96,773 |
| 1901 | 16,398 | 39.0 | 639,522 | 364,528 |
| 1902 | 17,874 | 37.0 | 661,338 | 337,282 |
| 1903 | 18,231 | 40.2 | 732,886 | 425,074 |
| 1904 | 17,502 | 29.9 | 523,310 | 324,452 |
| 1905 | 15,227 | 33.0 | 512,491 | 281,395 |
| 1906 | 14,313 | 33.0 | 472,329 | 264,504 |
| 1907 | 17,000 | 38.0 | 646,000 | 400,000 |
| 1908 | 25,000 | 35.0 | 875,000 | 534,000 |
| 1909 | 50,000 | 38.0 | 1,900,000 | 1,197,000 |
| 1910 | 52,000 | 28.0 | 1,456,000 | 903,000 |
| 1911 | 31,000 | 34.5 | 1,070,000 | 728,000 |
| 1912 | 39,000 | 36.5 | 1,424,000 | 755,000 |
| 1913 | 60,000 | 31.0 | 1,860,000 | 893,000 |
| 1914 | 70,000 | 30.5 | 2,135,000 | 1,132,000 |

Irrigation Projects in Montana

RECLAMATION SERVICE PROJECTS.

| Project | Estimated total irrigable —Acres. | Area for which irrigation works have been com- pleted—Acres. | Area irrigated season 1913— Acres. | Total expendi- tures to June 30, 1913. | Estimated total cost of project. |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Huntley | 32,405 | 30,642 | 15,796 | \$ 1,244,344.49 | \$ 1,121,000.00 |
| Lower Yellowstone.... | 60,116 | 37,799 | 7,660 | 3,194,265.52 | 3,030,000.00 |
| Milk River..... | 219,557 | 12,800 | 2,545 | 1,782,749.36 | 7,211,000.00 |
| Sun River | 216,346 | 16,346 | 7,500 | 1,188,229.80 | 10,721,000.00 |
| Reclamation Service..... | 528,424 | 97,587 | 33,501 | 67,409,609.17 | 22,083,000.00 |

INDIAN SERVICE PROJECTS IN MONTANA.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|-----------------|
| Blackfeet | 122,500 | 26,649 | ..... | \$ 814,666.09 | \$ 4,287,500.00 |
| Flathead | 152,000 | 38,000 | 4,631 | 1,214,561.78 | 4,829,520.00 |
| Fort Peck | 152,000 | 7,500 | 550 | 298,225.67 | 4,628,000.00 |
| Total, Indian Serv..... | 426,500 | 72,149 | 5,181 | 2,327,453.54 | 13,745,020.00 |
| Total Montana..... | 954,924 | 169,736 | 38,832 | 9,737,062.71 | 35,828,020.00 |

CAREY PROJECTS.

| Name and Address of Company | Acreage in Project | Acreage Sold | Acreage Open to Entry | Total Cost of Projects (Esti- mated). | Amount Expended to Date. | Cost of Water Rights per Acre |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Billings Land & Ir- rigation Co., Bill- ings, Mont..... | 13,834.63 | 10,112.88 | 3721.75 | \$ 450,000.00 | \$ 454,698.77 | \$25.00 |
| Glass-Lindsay Land Co., Big Timber, Montana | 11,334.10 | 4,894.94 | 6,439.16 | 740,000.00 | 800,000.00 | 45.00 |
| Valier-Mont. Land & Water Co., Val- ier, Mont..... | 85,580.14 | 33,860.33 | 51,860.33 | 4,060,946.83 | 3,910,946.83 | 40.00 |
| Fergus Co. Land & Irrigation Co., Lewistown, Mont. | 7,768.80 | (1) | ..... | 400,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 50.00 |
| Little Missouri Land & Irrigation Co., Butte, Mont. | 20,607.98 | (1) | ..... | 500,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 40.00 |
| Teton Co-Operative Reservoir Co., Hel- ena, Montana..... | 55,353.83 | (2) | ..... | ..... | 213,658.60 | ..... |
| | 194,479.48 | 48,868.15 | 62,021.24 | \$6,150,946.83 | \$5,459,304.20 | |

(1) Contract entered into between Company and State for reclamation and settle-
ment of lands.

(2) Application for segregation pending (Apr. 15, 1915) before General Land Office.

How Settlers are Flocking to Montana Homestead Lands

(Report General Land Office for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913)

| Land Office | No. of applica- tions, entries, etc., original and final. | Original entries. Acres | Final entries. Acres | Patented. Acres |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Billings | 1,210 | 164,239.53 | 51,494.62 | 57,524.279 |
| Bozeman | 1,495 | 176,324.87 | 72,953.78 | 55,010.036 |
| Glasgow | 3,695 | 561,366.19 | 323,519.94 | 198,262.882 |
| Great Falls | 4,507 | 606,056.39 | 216,667.43 | 138,643.096 |
| Havre | 6,077 | 1,205,773.29 | 118,295.36 | 66,152.106 |
| Helena | 1,551 | 167,388.61 | 55,678.43 | 50,778.665 |
| Kalispell | 218 | 18,475.78 | 6,358.99 | 31,142.677 |
| Lewistown | 4,539 | 494,919.14 | 255,408.50 | 221,404.709 |
| Miles City | 5,619 | 1,247,924.82 | 360,033.92 | 195,941.280 |
| Missoula | 335 | 33,372.18 | 15,281.50 | 38,353.858 |
| Railroad, Indian and private land grants..... | | | | 1,289,709.610 |
| | 29,246 | 4,675,840.80 | 1,475,722.47 | 2,342,923.198 |

(Report General Land Office for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914)

| Land Office | No. of applica- tions, entries, etc., (original and final.) | Original entries Acres | Final entries Acres | Patented. Acres |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Billings | 2,285 | 450,004.44 | 69,606.16 | 96,203.880 |
| Bozeman | 1,809 | 240,463.71 | 81,903.51 | 87,097.933 |
| Glasgow | 7,004 | 1,300,555.32 | 584,766.46 | 505,380.418 |
| Great Falls | 4,697 | 380,286.32 | 462,976.66 | 403,418.693 |
| Havre | 6,599 | 821,334.83 | 623,367.86 | 391,403.244 |
| Helena | 2,024 | 195,508.44 | 73,008.96 | 63,664.950 |
| Kalispell | 344 | 35,468.59 | 4,595.04 | 14,764.994 |
| Lewistown | 7,103 | 912,034.82 | 247,456.08 | 277,808.761 |
| Miles City | 5,499 | 972,287.44 | 503,933.89 | 462,841.490 |
| Missoula | 345 | 27,449.97 | 16,018.18 | 42,195.391 |
| Railroad, Indian and private land grants..... | | | | 1,140,287.940 |
| | 37,699 | 5,335,393.88 | 2,667,632.80 | 3,485,067.694 |

Counties of Montana

| County | Location | Approximate Elevation | Principal Industries |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------|--|
| Beaverhead |SW | 5,147 | Stock growing, farming and mining. |
| Big Horn |S | 2,966 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Blaine |N | 2,404 | Farming. |
| Broadwater |WC | 3,833 | Agriculture, dairying, mining and stock raising. |
| Carbon |S | 5,557 | Coal mining, agriculture and stock raising. |
| Cascade |WC | 3,313 | Smelting, mining, farming and commerce. |
| Chouteau |NC | 2,630 | Stock growing and farming. |
| Custer |SE | 2,377 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Dawson |E | 2,091 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Deer Lodge |SW | 5,293 | Smelting, mining, agriculture and stock raising. |
| Fallon |SE | 2,500 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Flathead |NW | 2,946 | Lumbering, fruit raising and farming. |
| Fergus |C | 3,893 | Farming and mining. |
| Gallatin |SC | 4,773 | Farming. |
| Granite |W | 5,195 | Mining and stock raising. |
| Hill |N | 2,480 | Farming. |
| Jefferson |WC | 4,901 | Mining, stock raising and farming. |
| Lewis & Clark | WC | 3,955 | Manufacturing, mining, agriculture and commerce. |
| Lincoln |NW | 2,055 | Lumbering, mining, farming and fruit raising. |
| Madison |SW | 5,128 | Mining, farming and stock raising. |
| Meagher |C | 4,165 | Farming and stock growing. |
| Mineral |W | 3,000 | Mining, lumbering, fruit growing and farming. |
| Missoula |W | 3,223 | Farming and fruit raising. |
| Musselshell |C | 3,184 | Farming and coal mining. |
| Park |S | 4,510 | Stock raising, farming and mining. |
| Phillips |NE | 2,300 | Farming. |
| Powell |WC | 4,530 | Agriculture, stock raising and farming. |
| Prairie |E | 2,200 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Ravalli |W | 3,583 | Farming, fruit growing and lumbering. |
| Richland |E | 2,000 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Rosebud |S | 2,535 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Sanders |W | 2,462 | Farming, fruit growing, stock raising, lumbering and mining. |
| Sheridan |NE | 2,044 | Farming and dairing. |
| Silver Bow |SWC | 5,490 | Mining, manufacturing and commercial pursuits. |
| Stillwater |S | 3,624 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Sweet Grass |S | 4,094 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Teton |N | 3,501 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Toole |NW | 3,500 | Farming. |
| Valley |NE | 2,092 | Farming and stock raising. |
| Wibaux |E | 2,000 | Farming. |
| Yellowstone |S | 3,124 | Farming and commercial pursuits. |

COUNTIES OF MONTANA (CONTINUED).

| County | Area sq. mi. | Land in private Ownership (acres) | State Land (acres) | Unappropriated Public Land (acres) | Land in National Forests (acres) |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| Beaverhead | 5,632 | 499,620 | 160,597 | 452,973 | 1,491,618 |
| Big Horn | 5,111 | 126,638 | 41,257 | 443,759 | ..... |
| Blaine | 4,219 | 339,470 | 165,302 | 1,646,475 | ..... |
| Broadwater | 1,248 | 290,387 | 19,551 | 157,153 | 221,653 |
| Carbon | 2,108 | 277,809 | 47,545 | 357,276 | 359,159 |
| Cascade | 3,411 | 1,262,986 | 108,627 | 185,771 | 421,242 |
| Chouteau | 4,594 | 675,436 | 326,481 | 638,692 | 6,303 |
| Custer | 7,111 | 1,665,717 | 182,771 | 2,160,087 | 341,293 |
| Dawson | 9,280 | 2,000,192 | 238,575 | 2,773,180 | ..... |
| Deer Lodge | 746 | 152,139 | 10,923 | 42,013 | 307,793 |
| Fallon | 5,003 | 896,222 | 123,684 | 1,718,870 | 107,580 |
| Flathead | 6,380 | 844,152 | 117,766 | 84,530 | 2,202,120 |
| Fergus | 7,178 | 1,630,948 | 234,858 | 1,425,214 | 204,497 |
| Gallatin | 2,529 | 793,989 | 58,725 | 17,109 | 840,418 |
| Granite | 1,728 | 239,237 | 17,202 | 239,518 | 718,094 |
| Hill | 4,180 | 423,674 | 196,663 | 532,819 | ..... |
| Jefferson | 1,642 | 307,520 | 25,691 | 140,463 | 482,267 |
| Lewis and Clark | 3,476 | 659,608 | 113,832 | 686,861 | 863,147 |
| Lincoln | 3,660 | 532,872 | 57,197 | 4,150 | 2,005,535 |
| Madison | 3,588 | 543,221 | 120,103 | 996,804 | 839,382 |
| Meagher | 3,553 | 1,057,182 | 138,656 | 278,474 | 728,887 |
| Mineral | 1,224 | (1) | 26,285 | (1) | 875,000 |
| Missoula | 3,022 | 968,137 | 62,415 | 138,830 | 940,000 |
| Musselshell | 2,944 | 1,600,915 | 99,108 | 184,864 | 24,480 |
| Park | 2,679 | 638,808 | 39,448 | 76,203 | 898,382 |
| Phillips | 5,266 | (2) | 108,729 | (2) | 29,240 |
| Powell | 2,549 | 626,783 | 70,704 | 242,839 | 621,509 |
| Prairie | 1,685 | (3) | 54,858 | (3) | ..... |
| Ravalli | 2,391 | 382,617 | 28,778 | 8,210 | 1,131,346 |
| Richland | 2,703 | 643,580 | 82,159 | 37,309 | ..... |
| Rosebud | 6,067 | 1,597,876 | 185,163 | 1,140,809 | 100,607 |
| Sanders | 2,837 | 435,663 | 59,070 | 143,040 | 1,005,438 |
| Sheridan | 5,103 | 526,564 | 145,721 | 789,922 | ..... |
| Silver Bow | 698 | 121,418 | 14,996 | 66,582 | 188,144 |
| Stillwater | 1,684 | 477,023 | 50,539 | 101,747 | 99,200 |
| Sweetgrass | 2,310 | 592,253 | 76,629 | 215,876 | 413,809 |
| Teton | 6,546 | 749,577 | 112,143 | 293,607 | 434,441 |
| Toole | 1,949 | (4) | 112,143 | 118,043 | ..... |
| Valley | 5,496 | 309,988 | 129,268 | 3,566,188 | ..... |
| Wibaux | 944 | (5) | 31,358 | (5) | ..... |
| Yellowstone | 2,708 | 689,617 | 67,472 | 131,427 | ..... |

(1) Included in Missoula county.

(2) Included in Blaine and Valley Counties.

(3) Included in Dawson and Custer counties..

(4) Included in Hill and Teton counties.

(5) Included in Dawson and Fallon counties.

COUNTIES OF MONTANA (CONTINUED).

| County | Estimated Population | Assessed Valuation 1914 | County Seat. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Beaverhead | 10,108 | \$ 9,539,805.00 | Dillon. |
| Big Horn | 2,977 | 4,963,521.00 | Hardin. |
| Blaine | 7,560 | 6,516,081.00 | Chinook. |
| Broadwater | 4,803 | 3,932,191.00 | Townsend. |
| Carbon | 18,078 | 8,016,603.00 | Red Lodge. |
| Cascade | 38,565 | 29,547,612.00 | Great Falls. |
| Chouteau | 12,084 | 8,195,742.00 | Fort Benton. |
| Custer | 24,765 | 16,882,879.00 | Miles City. |
| Dawson | 19,342 | 12,191,481.00 | Glendive. |
| Deer Lodge | 15,004 | 9,234,979.00 | Anaconda. |
| Fallon | 11,385 | 8,021,345.00 | Baker. |
| Flathead | 22,827 | 12,583,747.00 | Kalispell. |
| Fergus | 29,721 | 19,561,908.00 | Lewistown. |
| Gallatin | 18,516 | 15,930,117.00 | Bozeman. |
| Granite | 3,426 | 3,654,651.00 | Phillipsburg. |
| Hill | 17,469 | 7,507,479.00 | Havre. |
| Jefferson | 5,695 | 5,947,861.00 | Boulder. |
| Lewis and Clark | 24,410 | 21,926,677.00 | Helena. |
| Lincoln | 7,184 | 5,940,071.00 | Libby. |
| Madison | 8,860 | 7,154,627.00 | Virginia City. |
| Meagher | 7,867 | 10,394,967.00 | White Sul. Spgs. |
| Mineral | 2,618 | (1) | Superior. |
| Missoula | 31,569 | 19,345,532.00 | Missoula. |
| Musselshell | 12,154 | 11,750,876.00 | Roundup. |
| Park | 12,625 | 10,587,947.00 | Livingston. |
| Phillips | 7,010 | (2) | Malta. |
| Powell | 7,722 | 7,317,126.00 | Deer Lodge. |
| Prairie | 6,107 | (3) | Terry. |
| Ravalli | 13,256 | 7,276,883.00 | Hamilton. |
| Richland | 15,868 | 4,211,569.00 | Sidney. |
| Rosebud | 15,675 | 12,126,791.00 | Forsyth. |
| Sanders | 6,605 | 5,699,357.00 | Thompson. |
| Sheridan | 18,506 | 8,867,099.00 | Plentywood. |
| Silver Bow | 72,500 | 43,138,110.00 | Butte. |
| Stillwater | 7,829 | 6,140,499.00 | Columbus. |
| Sweet Grass | 4,637 | 4,980,900.00 | Big Timber. |
| Teton | 20,678 | 11,798,269.00 | Choteau. |
| Toole | 7,383 | 3,926,800.00 | Shelby. |
| Valley | 15,401 | 7,756,446.00 | Glasgow. |
| Wibaux | 5,336 | (4) | Wibaux. |
| Yellowstone | 28,690 | 19,793,371.00 | Billings. |

(1) Created after 1914 assessment period; valuation included in Missoula county.

(2) Created after 1914 assessment period; valuation included in Valley and Blaine counties.

(3) Created after 1914 assessment period; valuation included in Dawson and Custer counties.

(4) Created after 1914 assessment period; valuation included in Dawson and Fallon counties.

Why Farming in Montana is More Profitable

The following figures, compiled from the year books of the United States Department of Agriculture, show the comparative average annual value for a period of fifteen consecutive years, of a 160-acre crop of wheat and oats:

| | Wheat | Oats |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Illinois | \$2,072.00 | \$1,736.00 |
| Indiana | 1,995.20 | 1,657.60 |
| Iowa | 2,158.40 | 1,552.00 |
| Kansas | 1,728.00 | 1,473.60 |
| Michigan | 2,102.40 | 1,928.00 |
| Minnesota | 1,723.20 | 1,612.80 |
| Missouri | 1,910.40 | 1,396.80 |
| Nebraska | 1,945.60 | 1,321.60 |
| North Dakota | 1,374.40 | 1,430.40 |
| South Dakota | 1,353.60 | 1,348.00 |
| Ohio | 2,132.80 | 2,003.20 |
| Wisconsin | 2,286.40 | 1,864.00 |
| United States | 1,798.40 | 1,745.60 |
| MONTANA | 3,019.20 | 2,820.80 |

The following figures, compiled from the year books of the United States Department of Agriculture show the comparative average annual value for a period of fifteen consecutive years of a 160-acre crop of barley and rye:

| | Barley | Rye |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Illinois | \$2,364.00 | \$1,803.20 |
| Indiana | 2,168.00 | 1,577.60 |
| Iowa | 1,966.40 | 1,689.60 |
| Kansas | 1,304.00 | 1,443.20 |
| Michigan | 2,356.80 | 1,553.60 |
| Minnesota | 1,904.00 | 1,779.20 |
| Missouri | 2,102.40 | 1,632.00 |
| Nebraska | 1,446.40 | 1,408.00 |
| North Dakota | 1,462.40 | 1,400.00 |
| South Dakota | 1,644.80 | 1,411.20 |
| Ohio | 2,540.80 | 1,830.40 |
| Wisconsin | 2,532.80 | 1,748.80 |
| United States | 1,987.20 | 1,705.60 |
| MONTANA | 3,168.00 | 2,419.20 |

The following figures, compiled from the year books of the United States Department of Agriculture show the comparative average annual value for a period of fifteen consecutive years of a 160-acre crop of hay and potatoes:

| State | Hay | Potatoes |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Illinois | \$2,206.40 | \$ 7,992.00 |
| Indiana | 2,246.40 | 8,128.00 |
| Iowa | 1,790.40 | 6,136.00 |
| Kansas | 1,440.00 | 8,464.00 |
| Michigan | 2,267.20 | 6,606.40 |
| Minnesota | 1,680.00 | 8,091.20 |
| Missouri | 1,740.80 | 7,976.40 |
| Nebraska | 1,441.60 | 7,441.60 |
| North Dakota | 1,083.20 | 7,417.60 |
| South Dakota | 1,097.60 | 6,790.40 |
| Ohio | 2,428.80 | 8,196.80 |
| Wisconsin | 2,464.00 | 7,049.60 |
| United States | 2,369.60 | 8,892.80 |
| MONTANA | 2,659.20 | 14,208.00 |

Fourteen Years of Montana Cattle

| Year | Milk Cows | | Other Cattle | |
|------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. of Head | Value | No. of Head | Value |
| 1902 | 52,380 | \$2,101,486 | 1,048,559 | \$28,560,233 |
| 1903 | 53,951 | 1,953,026 | 1,059,045 | 20,563,797 |
| 1904 | 55,030 | 1,809,455 | 1,048,455 | 19,314,006 |
| 1905 | 61,634 | 2,098,638 | 964,579 | 17,352,775 |
| 1906 | 65,948 | 2,308,180 | 916,350 | 18,134,570 |
| 1907 | 69,000 | 2,484,000 | 879,000 | 17,580,000 |
| 1908 | 75,000 | 3,300,000 | 905,000 | 19,910,000 |
| 1909 | 80,900 | 3,720,000 | 842,000 | 23,071,000 |
| 1910 | 77,527 | 3,407,090 | 865,620 | 24,067,032 |
| 1911 | 85,000 | 4,122,000 | 813,000 | 22,439,000 |
| 1912 | 91,000 | 4,495,000 | 732,000 | 21,814,000 |
| 1913 | 95,000 | 5,795,000 | 717,000 | 27,533,000 |
| 1914 | 104,000 | 7,332,000 | 753,000 | 34,939,000 |
| 1915 | 114,000 | 8,550,000 | 791,000 | 38,759,000 |

Montana's Contribution to the World's Meat Supply

The following table shows the number of head of Montana beef cattle shipped to markets out of the state in each of the years noted:

| Year | No. of Head | Year | No. of Head |
|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| 1885 | 70,089 | 1900 | 160,055 |
| 1886 | 119,620 | 1901 | 151,986 |
| 1887 | 82,134 | 1902 | 230,000 |
| 1888 | 167,602 | 1903 | 210,573 |
| 1889 | 123,880 | 1904 | 288,775 |
| 1890 | 174,035 | 1905 | 267,966 |
| 1891 | 250,000 | 1906 | 276,722 |
| 1892 | 203,000 | 1907 | 214,642 |
| 1893 | 279,158 | 1908 | 241,320 |
| 1894 | 302,655 | 1909 | 255,178 |
| 1895 | 206,460 | 1910 | 243,662 |
| 1896 | 254,864 | 1911 | 205,873 |
| 1897 | 252,162 | 1912 | 188,675 |
| 1898 | 232,225 | 1913 | 180,000 |
| 1899 | 203,499 | 1914 | 158,623 |

Fifteen Years of Montana Wool

| Year | No. of Sheep Shearing Age | Average Weight of Fleece | Per Cent Shrinkage | Wool Washed and Unwashed | Wool Scoured |
|------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1900 | 3,717,160 | 7.00 | 63 | 26,020,120 | 9,627,444 |
| 1901 | 4,526,517 | 6.75 | 63 | 30,553,990 | 11,304,976 |
| 1902 | 5,081,000 | 7.00 | 63 | 35,567,000 | 13,159,790 |
| 1903 | 5,100,000 | 6.00 | 63 | 30,600,000 | 11,322,000 |
| 1904 | 5,576,000 | 6.75 | 64 | 37,773,000 | 13,598,280 |
| 1905 | 5,200,000 | 7.25 | 66 | 37,700,000 | 12,818,000 |
| 1906 | 4,940,000 | 7.25 | 65 | 35,815,000 | 12,535,000 |
| 1907 | 4,600,000 | 6.70 | 63 | 30,820,000 | 11,403,400 |
| 1908 | 4,600,000 | 7.00 | 64 | 32,200,000 | 11,592,000 |
| 1909 | 5,000,000 | 7.00 | 63 | 35,000,000 | 13,300,000 |
| 1910 | 4,800,000 | 7.00 | 64 | 33,600,000 | 12,096,000 |
| 1911 | 4,650,000 | 7.50 | 64 | 34,875,000 | 12,903,750 |
| 1912 | 4,300,000 | 7.25 | 62 | 31,175,000 | 11,846,500 |
| 1913 | 4,200,000 | 7.50 | 63 | 31,500,000 | 11,655,000 |
| 1914 | 3,869,000 | 7.80 | 63 | 31,177,000 | 11,165,490 |

Fourteen Years of Montana Horses

| Year | Number of Head On Farm and Range | Value |
|------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1902 | 246,579 | \$ 7,251,264 |
| 1903 | 244,104 | 8,988,890 |
| 1904 | 236,781 | 9,084,698 |
| 1905 | 239,149 | 10,352,765 |
| 1906 | 291,970 | 18,379,534 |
| 1907 | 292,000 | 21,316,000 |
| 1908 | 304,000 | 19,760,000 |
| 1909 | 319,000 | 25,520,000 |
| 1910 | 315,956 | 27,115,764 |
| 1911 | 344,000 | 29,928,000 |
| 1912 | 347,000 | 30,189,000 |
| 1913 | 354,000 | 32,922,000 |
| 1914 | 372,000 | 37,944,000 |
| 1915 | 391,000 | 33,626,000 |

Fourteen Years of Montana Mules

| Year | Number of Head On Farm and Range | Value |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1902 | 3,424 | \$131,784 |
| 1903 | 3,390 | 161,552 |
| 1904 | 3,424 | 195,754 |
| 1905 | 3,561 | 237,526 |
| 1906 | 3,917 | 314,939 |
| 1907 | 4,000 | 328,000 |
| 1908 | 5,000 | 415,000 |
| 1909 | 5,000 | 510,000 |
| 1910 | 4,174 | 445,278 |
| 1911 | 4,000 | 428,000 |
| 1912 | 4,000 | 364,000 |
| 1913 | 4,000 | 436,000 |
| 1914 | 4,000 | 424,000 |
| 1915 | 4,000 | 392,000 |

Fourteen Years of Montana Swine

| Year | Number of Head On Farms | Value |
|------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1902 | 51,745 | \$ 560,916 |
| 1903 | 54,850 | 496,941 |
| 1904 | 57,592 | 467,071 |
| 1905 | 59,896 | 512,111 |
| 1906 | 62,891 | 578,597 |
| 1907 | 66,000 | 660,000 |
| 1908 | 68,000 | 680,000 |
| 1909 | 75,000 | 758,000 |
| 1910 | 99,261 | 858,000 |
| 1911 | 124,000 | 1,290,000 |
| 1912 | 143,000 | 1,416,000 |
| 1913 | 153,000 | 1,821,000 |
| 1914 | 184,000 | 2,190,000 |
| 1915 | 276,000 | 2,981,000 |

Homestead Lands

The following table, taken from Circular No. 335 of the General Land Office, shows the amount of unappropriated and unreserved public land in each county June 1, 1914.

All of this land is available for homestead entry, although, of course, a considerable portion of it is unsuitable for farming operations. It is estimated, however, that over fifty per cent of the acreage listed here is land which can be profitably farmed:

| County | Surveyed | Unsurveyed | Total |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Beaverhead | 243,011 | 209,962 | 452,973 |
| Big Horn | 282,159 | 161,600 | 443,759 |
| Blaine | 517,840 | 1,128,635 | 1,646,475 |
| Broadwater | 109,721 | 47,432 | 157,153 |
| Carbon | 267,896 | 89,380 | 357,276 |
| Cascade | 90,103 | 95,668 | 185,771 |
| Chouteau | 425,572 | 213,120 | 638,692 |
| Custer | 1,183,247 | 976,840 | 2,160,087 |
| Dawson | 1,106,331 | 1,666,850 | 2,773,180 |
| Deer Lodge | 25,198 | 16,815 | 42,013 |
| Fallon | 774,710 | 944,160 | 1,718,870 |
| Fergus | 485,654 | 939,560 | 1,425,214 |
| Flathead | 84,530 | ..... | 84,530 |
| Gallatin | 17,109 | ..... | 17,109 |
| Granite | 124,998 | 114,520 | 239,518 |
| Hill | 198,109 | 334,710 | 532,819 |
| Jefferson | 87,240 | 53,223 | 140,463 |
| Lewis and Clark | 625,358 | 61,503 | 686,861 |
| Lincoln | 4,150 | ..... | 4,150 |
| Madison | 376,052 | 620,752 | 996,804 |
| Meagher | 195,965 | 82,509 | 278,474 |
| Missoula | 66,330 | 72,500 | 138,830 |
| Musselshell | 149,024 | 35,840 | 184,864 |
| Park | 46,406 | 29,797 | 76,203 |
| Powell | 71,632 | 171,207 | 242,839 |
| Ravalli | 3,410 | 4,800 | 8,210 |
| Richland | 37,309 | ..... | 37,309 |
| Rosebud | 860,503 | 280,306 | 1,140,809 |
| Sanders | 99,040 | 44,000 | 143,040 |
| Sheridan | 720,300 | 69,622 | 789,922 |
| Silver Bow | 60,582 | 6,000 | 66,582 |
| Stillwater | 101,747 | ..... | 101,747 |
| Sweet Grass | 215,876 | ..... | 215,876 |
| Teton | 263,527 | 30,080 | 293,607 |
| Toole | 118,043 | ..... | 118,043 |
| Valley | 1,512,133 | 2,054,055 | 3,566,188 |
| Yellowstone | 97,445 | 33,982 | 131,427 |
| | <hr/> 11,648,232 | <hr/> 10,589,428 | <hr/> 22,237,660 |

NOTE—The counties of Mineral, Wibaux, Phillips and Prairie were created after July 1, 1914.

State Lands

The State of Montana, as explained elsewhere in this booklet, owns land in each county of the state, this land being given in endowment of the public schools, institutions of higher learning and public buildings.

This land, much of it including some of the best farming land in the state, is all available for lease or purchase. Those who buy state lands are merely required to pay 15 per cent of the purchase price down and may pay the balance in twenty equal annual installments. The average price of this land is between \$15.00 and \$16.00 per acre.

The following table shows the amount of state land in each county in the state Nov. 30, 1914.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Beaverhead | 160,596.77 |
| Big Horn | 41,258.68 |
| Blaine | 165,302.33 |
| Broadwater | 19,551.02 |
| Carbon | 47,545.41 |
| Cascade | 108,626.88 |
| Chouteau | 326,480.88 |
| Custer | 182,771.03 |
| Dawson | 238,574.85 |
| Deer Lodge | 10,923.30 |
| Fallon | 123,683.81 |
| Fergus | 234,858.26 |
| Flathead | 117,765.92 |
| Gallatin | 58,724.98 |
| Granite | 17,202.45 |
| Hill | 196,663.32 |
| Jefferson | 25,691.22 |
| Lewis and Clark | 113,882.39 |
| Lincoln | 57,197.34 |
| Madison | 120,103.08 |
| Meagher | 138,656.22 |
| Mineral | 26,285.05 |
| Missoula | 62,415.23 |
| Musselshell | 99,108.22 |
| Park | 39,447.79 |
| Phillips | 108,729.29 |
| Powell | 70,704.31 |
| Prairie | 54,858.28 |
| Ravalli | 28,778.10 |
| Richland | 82,159.06 |
| Rosebud | 185,163.12 |
| Sanders | 59,070.85 |
| Sheridan | 145,721.01 |
| Silver Bow | 14,996.11 |
| Stillwater | 50,539.30 |
| Sweet Grass | 76,629.06 |
| Teton | 161,945.47 |
| Toole | 112,143.11 |
| Valley | 129,268.56 |
| Wibaux | 31,358.21 |
| Yellowstone | 67,472.55 |
| Total | 4,113,052.82 |

Montana's Contribution to World's Wealth

Mining was Montana's first industry and the taking of precious and semi-precious metals from the bowels of the earth is even yet in its infancy. In 1912 the mineral production of the state reached a new high water mark when the total value of the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc taken from Montana mines reached the stupendous sum of \$64,754,613. That this record will be greatly exceeded in 1915 is apparent and it is conservatively estimated that this year's mineral output will be in excess of \$80,000,000.

The following table shows the mineral production of Montana by years:

| Year | Gold | Silver | Copper | Lead | Zinc | Totals |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1862 to 1881..... | \$200,000,000 | \$ 11,000,000 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 211,000,000 |
| 1882 | 2,550,000 | 4,370,000 | 1,539,860 | ..... | ..... | 8,459,860 |
| 1883 | 1,800,000 | 6,000,000 | 3,452,960 | 226,424 | ..... | 11,479,384 |
| 1884 | 2,170,000 | 7,000,000 | 5,386,500 | 246,326 | ..... | 14,802,826 |
| 1885 | 3,400,000 | 11,500,000 | 6,779,800 | 274,350 | ..... | 21,954,150 |
| 1886 | 4,402,000 | 13,849,000 | 5,761,200 | 491,132 | ..... | 24,526,332 |
| 1887 | 5,978,536 | 17,817,548 | 8,853,750 | 607,662 | ..... | 33,257,496 |
| 1888 | 4,200,253 | 15,790,736 | 15,103,946 | 569,160 | ..... | 35,664,095 |
| 1889 | 3,500,000 | 19,393,939 | 13,334,970 | 456,975 | ..... | 36,685,884 |
| 1890 | 3,300,000 | 20,363,636 | 16,630,958 | 964,089 | ..... | 43,029,827 |
| 1891 | 2,890,000 | 20,139,394 | 14,377,336 | 1,229,027 | ..... | 38,635,757 |
| 1892 | 2,891,386 | 22,432,323 | 19,105,464 | 990,035 | ..... | 45,419,208 |
| 1893 | 3,576,000 | 21,858,780 | 16,630,958 | 946,089 | ..... | 43,029,827 |
| 1894 | 3,651,410 | 16,575,458 | 17,233,718 | 730,551 | ..... | 38,191,137 |
| 1895 | 4,327,040 | 22,886,992 | 21,114,869 | 754,360 | ..... | 49,083,261 |
| 1896 | 4,380,671 | 20,324,877 | 25,356,541 | 670,010 | ..... | 50,732,099 |
| 1897 | 4,496,431 | 21,730,710 | 26,798,915 | 928,619 | ..... | 53,954,675 |
| 1898 | 5,247,913 | 19,159,482 | 26,102,616 | 809,056 | ..... | 51,319,067 |
| 1899 | 4,819,157 | 21,786,835 | 40,941,906 | 909,410 | ..... | 68,457,308 |
| 1900 | 4,736,225 | 18,482,211 | 39,827,135 | 701,156 | ..... | 63,746,727 |
| 1901 | 4,802,717 | 18,334,443 | 36,751,837 | 498,622 | ..... | 60,387,619 |
| 1902 | 4,400,095 | 17,662,285 | 24,606,038 | 332,749 | ..... | 46,961,167 |
| 1903 | 4,590,516 | 17,097,702 | 28,200,695 | 387,445 | ..... | 50,276,355 |
| 1904 | 5,097,786 | 18,887,227 | 36,410,310 | 195,525 | ..... | 60,590,848 |
| 1905 | 4,889,234 | 17,359,912 | 48,165,277 | 227,160 | ..... | 70,677,583 |
| 1906 | 4,469,014 | 8,027,072 | 56,105,288 | 254,390 | ..... | 68,855,764 |
| 1907 | 3,286,212 | 6,149,619 | 44,021,758 | 198,660 | ..... | 53,656,249 |
| 1908 | 3,057,640 | 5,488,785 | 33,220,149 | 193,056 | 77,080 | 42,036,710 |
| 1909 | 3,791,510 | 6,436,931 | 40,567,541 | 128,287 | 505,425 | 51,429,694 |
| 1910 | 3,730,486 | 6,567,942 | 36,170,686 | 180,677 | 1,708,462 | 48,358,253 |
| 1911 | 3,710,571 | 6,351,794 | 34,105,963 | 289,421 | 2,497,178 | 46,955,287 |
| 1912 | 3,625,235 | 7,829,597 | 51,106,914 | 335,104 | 1,857,403 | 64,754,613 |
| 1913 | 3,493,432 | 8,346,797 | 44,613,448 | 481,176 | 4,965,693 | 61,900,546 |
| 1914 | 4,000,000 | 7,200,000 | 31,300,000 | 650,000 | 6,200,000 | 49,350,000 |
| | \$329,281,570 | \$484,198,027 | \$869,704,782 | \$16,588,558 | \$17,811,241 | \$1,717,585,246 |

The following shows the number of tons of coal produced in Montana by years:

| Years | Production (Tons) |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1901 | 1,442,569 |
| 1902 | 1,502,115 |
| 1903 | 1,514,538 |
| 1904 | 1,471,504 |
| 1905 | 1,743,771 |
| 1906 | 1,502,200 |
| 1907 | 2,030,564 |
| 1908 | 1,978,347 |
| 1909 | 2,541,679 |
| 1910 | 2,970,246 |
| 1911 | 2,913,406 |
| 1912 | 3,143,799 |
| 1913 | 3,365,712 |
| 1914 | 2,938,671 |

Montana's Most Prosperous Year

On June 1, every indication was that 1915 would be Montana's most prosperous year. The bureau of crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that crop conditions were excellent and that the growing acreage was larger than ever before. With prospective high prices for farm products there was every indication that Montana farmers were to have the best year in their history.

The same degree of optimism pervaded the mining industry. The European war had the effect of establishing exceptionally high prices for copper and zinc and the mines of the state months ago began capacity production.

The indication were, on the date mentioned, that during 1915 the farms, ranges and mines of Montana would send to the markets of the world products valued in excess of \$175,000,000.

The following table compiled from the latest available information, indicates the value of the various products of Montana which will go to market in 1915:

AGRICULTURE.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Wheat | \$30,000,000 |
| Oats | 9,350,000 |
| Flax | 4,000,000 |
| Barley | 2,000,000 |
| Rye | 165,000 |
| Hay | 16,000,000 |
| Potatoes | 3,580,000 |
| Sugar Beets | 1,000,000 |
| Apples | 500,000 |
| Other Fruits | 250,000 |
| Vegetables | 1,000,000 |
| Total Agricultural | \$67,845,000 |

LIVESTOCK.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Beef Cattle | \$15,000,000 |
| Wool | 7,000,000 |
| Swine | 2,500,000 |
| Horses | 1,000,000 |
| Total Livestock | \$25,500,000 |

MINERAL.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Gold | \$4,000,000 |
| Silver | 7,500,000 |
| Copper | 55,000,000 |
| Lead | 750,000 |
| Zinc | 10,500,000 |
| Coal | 5,000,000 |
| Total Mineral | \$ 82,750,000 |
| Grand Total | \$176,095,000 |

INDEX

| | Page. |
|--|-------|
| Absences allowed from homestead | 27 |
| Acres of homestead land available | 26 |
| Agricultural college | 12 |
| Agricultural prizes won | 77 |
| Areas of homesteads..... | 26 |
| Banks, resources and liabilities of | 78 |
| Barley, acreage, production and value of | 80 |
| Beaverhead county, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Big game hunting | 60 |
| Big Horn County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Billings project, cost of land on | 45 |
| Big Timber projects, cost of land on | 44 |
| Blaine County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Boundaries of Montana | 5 |
| Broadwater County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Broadwater natatorium | 75 |
| Carey land act | 42 |
| Carbon County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Cascade County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Cattle, statistics of | 87 |
| Chouteau County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Churches | 13 |
| Citizenship, character of | 8 |
| Climate | 40 |
| Coal | 53 |
| Colonization opportunities | 37 |
| Copper, production of by years | 91 |
| Corn, acreage, production and value of | 80 |
| Cost of irrigation projects | 81 |
| Crops, estimated for 1915 | 92 |
| Counties, number of | 21 |
| Cultivation of homestead | 32 |
| Custer County, assessed valuation of..... | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Dairying | 49 |
| Dawson County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Deer | 60 |
| Deer Lodge County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Diversified resources | 39 |
| Dry farming congress, prizes won at | 77 |
| Education facilities | 9 |
| Electricity | 54 |
| Endowment of public schools | 9 |

| | Page. |
|---|-------|
| Fallon County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Farm crops, compared valuation of | 86 |
| Farm value of Montana crops | 19 |
| Fees required on homestead | 33 |
| Fergus County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Financial statement of banks | 78 |
| Fishing | 63 |
| Fishing licenses required | 65 |
| Flathead County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Flax, acreage, production and value of | 79 |
| Fort Peck reclamation project | 81 |
| Free Farm Land | 17 |
| Fruit raising | 50 |
| Gallatin County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Game laws, provisions of | 62 |
| Glacier National Park | 70 |
| Gold, production of, by years | 91 |
| Granite County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Growth of Montana | 6 |
| Hay, farm value of an acre of | 25 |
| Hill County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Hog raising | 48 |
| Homestead cultivation required | 32 |
| Homestead entries in 1913 and 1914 | 82 |
| Homestead fees | 33 |
| Homestead law | 27 |
| Horses, statistics of | 88 |
| How to secure a homestead | 27 |
| Hunting licenses required | 65 |
| Huntley reclamation project | 81 |
| Hydro electric development | 54 |
| Illinois, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Intensive farming | 40 |
| Introduction | 4 |
| Iowa, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Jefferson County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Kansas, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Kootenai River | 75 |
| Land offices | 27 |
| Land office business in Montana | 82 |
| Lands owned by state | 35 |
| Land products show, prizes won at | 77 |
| Lead, production of by years | 91 |
| Leave of absence from homestead | 27 |
| Lewis and Clark Cavern | 65 |
| Lewis and Clark County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Licenses, hunting and fishing, required | 65 |
| Lincoln County, assessed valuation of | 85 |

| | Page. |
|---|-------|
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Logged-off lands | 37 |
| Lower Yellowstone reclamation project | 81 |
| Lumbering | 55 |
| Madison County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Meagher County, assessed value of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Michigan, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Mineral County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Mineral output, estimated for 1915 | 92 |
| Mining | 52 |
| Mining, statistics of | 91 |
| Minnesota, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Missoula County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Missouri, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Morrison Cave | 65 |
| Mules, statistics of | 88 |
| Musselshell County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| National Corn Exposition, prizes won at | 77 |
| National Parks in Montana | 57 |
| Natural wonders | 65 |
| Nebraska, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Normal School | 12 |
| North Dakota, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Oats, acreage, production and value of | 80 |
| Ohio, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Oklahoma, comparative yields of | 23 |
| Opportunities for colonization | 37 |
| Orchard development | 50 |
| Panama-Pacific Exposition, prizes won at | 77 |
| Park County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Phillips County, principal industries in | 83 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Political complexion | 13 |
| Population, estimated by counties | 85 |
| Potatoes, acreage, production and value of | 79 |
| Powell County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Prairie County, principal industries in | 83 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Public lands available for entry | 89 |
| Railroad development | 22 |
| Rapid growth | 6 |
| Ravalli County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Reclamation projects | 41 |
| Religious Education | 13 |
| Requirements of homestead law | 27 |
| Resources of Montana banks | 78 |
| Richland County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead Lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |

| | Page. |
|--|-------|
| Rosebud County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Rye, farm value of an acre of | 25 |
| Sanders County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead lands in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Sapphires | 53 |
| Scenic attractions | 57 |
| Schools | 9 |
| Sheep raising | 47 |
| Sheridan County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Silver | 53 |
| Production of by years | 91 |
| Silver Bow County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Size of State | 5 |
| South Dakota, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Standing timber, value of | 57 |
| State Fair | 16 |
| State land available for lease or purchase | 90 |
| Stillwater County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Stock raising | 46 |
| Stump lands | 37 |
| Sun River reclamation project | 81 |
| Sweetgrass County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Swine, statistics of | 88 |
| Teton County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Teton County, homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Terms of sale on state land | 35 |
| Texas, comparative yields of | 23 |
| Timber land | 38 |
| Toole County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| United States, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Vacation land | 57 |
| Valier project, cost of land on | 43 |
| Valley County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Visitors in Glacier National Park | 70 |
| Visitors in Yellowstone National Park | 67 |
| Water Power | 54 |
| Wheat, acreage, production and value of | 79 |
| Comparative yield of | 23 |
| Who may take a homestead | 29 |
| Wibaux County, principal industries in | 83 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Wild game in Montana | 60 |
| Wisconsin, comparative farm value of yield from one acre | 25 |
| Wool, statistics of | 87 |
| Yellowstone County, assessed valuation of | 85 |
| Homestead land in | 89 |
| State lands in | 90 |
| Yellowstone National Park | 67 |
| Zinc, production of by years | 91 |

